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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

4 March 1981

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No. 2263

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BRIEFS

OFFSHORE PETROLEUM DISCOVERY--Petrobras has discovered a petroleum deposit off the coast of Ceara State. This deposit is 40 meters in depth, equivalent to a 13-story building. According to Petrobras technicians, this deposit is comparable to the Campos Basin off the coast of Rio de Janeiro. The well drilled by the oil rig Montreal III, which belongs to the Montreal Engineering Company, is called Ceara Submarino-37D, and was found at a depth of 2,000 meters. Two fields have been discovered so far off the coast of Ceara: the Curima field and the Xareu field. The first is producing 4,700 barrels daily, and the second should begin operations by the end of the year. Submarino-37D will begin tests now. [PY171505 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Feb 81 p 1 PY]

PETROBRAS 1980 PROFITS--Petrobras yesterday reported net profits of 40,454,000,000,000 cruzeiros in 1980. Gross income on sales was 1,033,633,000,000,000 cruzeiros. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Feb 81 p 1 PY]

CSO: 3001

NEW 220 VOLT LINE SYSTEM OPENS IN COUNTRY

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 4 Jan 81 pp 74-75

[Article by Luis Lopez: "National Electric Energy System Is Reality"]

[Text] One of the projects of greatest scope done by the Ministry of Basic Industries in the past 5-year period--the 220-volt line--will begin operating in a few days. It was finished at the end of December when the work on the Vicente-Nuevitas segment was done. In this way, the entire national electric energy system is connected.

The importance of this investment is due to the development of our country and the increased generation of electric energy throughout the nation. As of September 1980, this reached more than 6 million megawatt/hours.

Electricity had been carried from one point to another by 110-volt lines. This was not an interconnected system for all the generating plants and lacked the capacity to transfer energy.

The new system can transfer electricity to any place and obtain greater capacity and efficiency in the lines. Therefore, there is less loss of energy and operating costs are reduced.

Construction of the 220-volt line began in 1974. The first segment was between the Maximo Gomez powerplant in Mariel and the substation located near the Manuel Martinez Prieto sugar mill in Havana, finished in December 1976.

Other workers put in the Santiago de Cuba-Nuevitas segment. Later they reinforced the contingents that advanced toward Santa Clara.

At the beginning, this project had problems, basically caused by the climate and geographic conditions of the country as well as the lack of experience of the workers who were doing work of this scope for the first time. It can be stated that the help and experience of Soviet specialists was decisive for the good progress of the project.

The second segment went to Cotorro with a double circuit; it was about 25 kilometers long. It cost approximately 2.2 million pesos. The third stage, one of the most extensive, went from Cotorro to Santa Clara; 566 towers had to be erected.

The cost was about 13.5 million pesos. There was a fourth segment, Santa Clara-Vicente, and then the Vicente-Nuevitas segment which ends at the 10 de Octubre powerplant.

The line extends more than 900 kilometers. Its construction meant erection of 1,285 galvanized steel towers, removal of some 205,655 cubic meters of earth and handling of 3,297 kilometers of conductor cables. The cost of construction, installations, equipment and other parts alone totaled more than 50 million pesos.

The plan also included eight substations located in Havana, Havana City, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Ciego de Avila, Nuevitas, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba. These units must measure the energy that flows through the lines, insure proper functioning of the system through safety mechanisms and carry out operating orders that they receive.

Example to Follow

There is one crucial element that was always present and cannot be measured in numbers or kilowatts: the conduct of man. It is impossible to forget those who, in any weather, day or night, conquered natural obstacles with their indomitable selflessness. Without faltering, they operated heavy equipment or scaled towers with singular dexterity, placing the commitment to continue until fulfillment before sleep or the warmth of their homes.

Each day was marked by the effort and enthusiasm of those who know the importance of their task which is nice and risky at the same time. They worked under a sun that burned, in the night air and winter drizzle, in plains, mountains or swamps where the equipment was practically useless.

They are the "high voltage" men who have made the contrast in our country between the green tobacco plantations and the cane shoots and the steel towers. They can already feel proud that they accomplished a project that is indispensable for industrialization.

7717

C30: 3010

IDEOLOGY, STRATEGY DIFFERENCES PLAGUE CARICOM

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 19 Jan 81 p 11

[Text] The meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Caribbean Community revealed that the organization is far from becoming the main vehicle for the area's economic development. The attitude of the government of Trinidad and Tobago, political ideologies and the resulting differences in economic strategy detract from the effectiveness of this bid for integration in the Caribbean area.

In the wake of its 2-day meeting, the Council of Ministers of the Caribbean Community, CARICOM, probably achieved some practical benefits and also managed to expand relations between the English-speaking Caribbean countries and other states. Nevertheless, the regional movement is far from realizing its potential to become the main vehicle for the area's economic development.

The reasons for this have to do with the nature of the decisionmaking process in the community itself, the attitude of the government of Trinidad and Tobago, political ideologies and the resulting differences in economic strategy.

According to the secretary general of CARICOM, Kurleigh King, the unanimity rule, which requires total agreement for all decisions, often makes it impossible to plan meetings or undertake specific activities.

A study group headed by the president of the Caribbean Development Bank, William Demas, and also including Arthur Brown, the Jamaican who serves as the deputy administrator of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (ONUDI), has examined CARICOM's performance from its outset and will be recommending measures to bolster the association.

It is hoped that the report will be ready for discussion by the next meeting of the council in May or June. The heads of government will not meet until afterwards; they have not gotten together for several years now.

Trinidad and Tobago has also taken a somewhat distant attitude towards CARICOM for several years.

Eric Williams, the country's prime minister, is known to think that its poor neighbors are interested only in Trinidad and Tobago's oil revenue, as the nation's foreign exchange reserves currently exceed \$2.5 billion U.S. dollars.

Although Trinidad and Tobago has occasionally aided some of the islands in connection with their balances of payments, many observers feel that the country has been far from generous.

Nor has Trinidad and Tobago participated meaningfully in several CARICOM meetings. The country sent a low-level diplomat to the recent Council of Ministers meeting in Kingston, this being his most important mission so far.

The problems relating to ideological pluralism date back to the mid-1970's when the governments of Michael Manley in Jamaica and Forbes Burnham in Guyana adopted socialist stances.

This partly weakened the role of the private sector, which is primarily responsible for the manufacture and movement of goods in the region.

The experiences of Jamaica and Guyana were followed by other swings to the left in places such as Dominica and Saint Lucia and finally in Grenada, where Maurice Bishop's New Jewel movement overthrew Eric Gairy's regime in March 1979.

In late 1980, however, the left suffered setbacks, the most striking of which was Michael Manley's defeat in Jamaica at the hands of the rightist Labor Party headed by Edward Seaga.

The main reasons for the defeats were the ongoing economic problems that not only weakened internal economies but also stifled regional trade.

Several governments could make purchases only in the countries that provided medium- and long-range credit.

The question today is whether the conservative trend will offer greater opportunities for political teamwork and, therefore, for a potentially coordinated economic strategy.

Among the multitude of problems, a major one is that Williams and Seaga have never gotten along well.

The problem dates back to 1969, when major differences arose between them as to the location of CARICOM's headquarters and the role and functions of the Caribbean Development Bank.

Their differences came to light again last year during the election campaign in Jamaica, when Williams publicly berated the International Monetary Fund for holding official discussions with Seaga, who was the leader of the opposition.

Seaga's anticommunism is another factor. Although the great majority of the members of the community are opposed to communism and are firm advocates of private enterprise, they fear that too great an emphasis on anticommunism will ultimately lead to American domination.

The prime minister of Barbados, Tom Adams, recently attacked the prime minister of Grenada, Bishop, for not calling a general election to "legitimize" his takeover of power from Gairy. Adams went so far as to withdraw his ambassador from Grenada.

Bishop responded angrily that Adams was only trying to please U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan and the new "hawks" in Washington.

8743

CSO: 3010

WRITERS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH LIBERATION STRUGGLE

PA141427 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 Feb 81

['Our America' commentary]

[Text] Active solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Salvadoran people and disapproval of U.S. interventionist maneuvers in Central America were two of the main issues this year at the meeting of Latin American and Caribbean writers, which is held every year in Havana by the judges of the House of the Americas literacy contest.

Approximately 50 intellectuals from 20 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and Hispanists from the USSR and Czechoslovakia participated in this meeting, which opened with Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez reading the declaration of the sovereign and democratic rights of the people of our America, a document which has received the approval of more than 500 personalities of the continent's literacy circles.

The declaration says Latin America and the Caribbean are facing a new international situation. From a democratic opening, although restricted, the United States has now reverted to a campaign of intimidation and misinformation which could be the first steps of new armed attacks on our peoples. The declaration adds that an essential part of this campaign is to restore the climate of [words indistinct] and distrust toward Cuba and the progressive forces and to increase the divisions among our countries through the use of the terrible U.S. apparatus of manipulation and distortion of news. This is a new form of war, as perverse as the use of force which threatens not only the Cuban experience but the destiny of the continent.

Writers, intellectuals and artists of Latin America and the Caribbean are convinced that the identity of our peoples are related to their cultural unity. The declaration stresses the right, duty and determination to defend this unity on all the fronts and appeals to all friendly countries of the world to demand in all possible respect for the sovereign and democratic rights of the peoples of our America.

The delegates also approved a declaration read by Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal during the ceremony to announce the works that earned this year's House of the Americas literacy awards.

The declaration says the Salvadoran situation has become an international issue. U.S. imperialism is threatening to intervene to try to stop the advance of the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle, led by its vanguard, the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. The problem is very serious because intervention is taking place through aggressive operations by the armies of Honduras and Guatemala and of mercenaries from these and other countries. Besides, the U.S. Government daily is increasing the military aid with which it supports the anti-national and unpopular action that the genocidal government of El Salvador is carrying out.

The intellectuals attending the meeting also said the activities of imperialism in Central America and the Caribbean have implications that are worrying and threatening the world. It is obvious that the objective is to suffocate the people's movements in El Salvador and Guatemala and to attack Nicaragua and Cuba under the belief that it can act in the area as it pleases. Evidence of this are the attacks carried out from Honduran territory against Nicaragua, which have already caused victims among the population and the Sandinist people's army.

This represents a threat to world peace and to respect for the self-determination of countries, a right that is not negotiable. They demand that the United States and the other puppet governments stop their interventionist policy, and they support the national liberation struggle of the Salvadoran people.

The spirit that prevailed at this meeting of intellectuals sponsored by the House of the Americas can be summarized in the statement Miguel Otero Silva, the Venezuelan delegate, made to the Cuban press indicating that the heroic actions of the Central American people in their liberation struggle, like Nicaragua yesterday, El Salvador today and Guatemala tomorrow, demands the support of writers, artists and all free men in our America.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

U.S. 'INTIMIDATION' CAMPAIGN--A call on behalf of the sovereign and democratic rights of the peoples of our America signed by over 500 Latin American intellectuals that denounces the aggressive policy of the new U.S. administration, was released this afternoon in Havana. Mario Benedetti, a prominent Uruguayan intellectual and contributor to the Casa De Las Americas, told Cuban and foreign newsmen about the contents of the message which in essence warns of the danger threatening our continent as a result of the U.S. campaign of intimidation and misinformation. After noting that the idea originated with well-known writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Benedetti announced that in conjunction with this effort, a meeting of intellectuals in favor of the sovereignty of the peoples of our America will be held in September in Havana. [Text] [FL170229 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Feb 81]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE--The Getulio Vargas Foundation has reported that the January inflation rate has been calculated at 6.6 percent. From January to January, the inflation rate now stands at 110.9 percent. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Feb 81 p 1 PY]

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION ABROAD--The Brazilian construction company Mendes Junior has been awarded a contract for the construction of a 128-kilometer stretch of a highway to link Iraq with Kuwait and Jordan. The contract is for \$280 million. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Feb 81 p 1 PY]

SUGAR EXPORTS--Hugo de Almeida, president of the Sugar and Alcohol Institute [IAA], has announced that in 1980 Brazil was the top sugar exporter in the world. Brazil exported 2,662,000 tons, ahead of Australia and Cuba which exported 2,420,000 and 2,300,000 tons, respectively. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Feb 81 p 16 PY]

CSO: 3001

NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE DIRECTOR READS MESSAGE

PAL11540 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Message to Latin America and world by Radio Noticias Director Ana Lorena Cartin Leyva today, carried on Costa Rican television channel 7--recorded]

[Excerpts] On Friday, 6 February 1981, a light blue vehicle accompanied by two motorcycles, without any identification, halted before the Radio Noticias Del Continente broadcasting facilities.

The occupants, with weapons in hand, asked the personnel to leave the facilities because it had been reported that there was a bomb within the installations. The men claimed to be members of the National Security Agency.

The stations' personnel called National Security Agency to confirm the identity of the arrivals and were informed that there was no security commission in Grecia. When it was determined that the alleged identification was false, the recent arrivals were asked to leave the premises immediately. It was later learned that they were members of the Crime Prevention Unit [UPD]. We later learned what the purpose of their foiled attempt was. They wanted the facilities evacuated.

The following day, that is, Saturday, 7 February, at about 1330 a group of some 20 persons arrived at the facilities. Most of them were uniformed and two or three of them were in civilian clothes. They brought an arrest warrant issued by the Grecia arraigning judge, Timoteo Hernandez. The doors were opened and they were allowed to enter.

The officials made their inspection, at which time National Security agents arrived and identified themselves properly, but in spite of this they were refused entry by the Crime Prevention Unit personnel, who not only drew their weapons but also [words indistinct]. The National Security automobile remained parked before the facilities.

At about 1600 or 1615 some of the workers noticed the absence of the key to the room where the transmitter is located. Some members of the Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] remember having seen the key, that Radio Noticias Del Continente personnel had opened the door and that the key had been left in the lock.

When the station personnel asked for the key, officers of the Crime Prevention Unit said it had been lost. The employees insisted that the keys must appear and the UPD handcuffed and arrested all of them without exception, including the

housemaid and her little girl, and took them all to the UPD cars parked in the street. Then the station continued to be occupied by the UPD personnel for over 1 and 1/2 hours.

At about 1800, everyone--employees and policemen--went to Alajuela. As they left a member of the commission said: We are going to bring in a metal detector, because the weapons must be buried. This means that they had not found any weapons.

All the station employees followed the orders issued to them. It is not true, as Col Alden Vega says, that one of the guards tried to escape and that this is why he was beaten. Neither is it true that he fled toward his house where weapons were allegedly found later.

The truth is that Ismael Quesada Nunez was beaten by UPD personnel on the face and stomach. This is very serious because he has an ulcer. I personally saw the marks from the beating and kicking when I visited him at the Grecia jail. I was accompanied by another person and several of the station personnel also observed the beating.

To confirm the lie, it is sufficient to note that everyone in Grecia knows that the UPD went to Ismael's house, not because they followed him in his alleged flight, but on the instructions of Rojas, the owner of the sugar mill in Puente de Piedra. Neither is it true that two Argentines and a Bolivian fled through the back door. Perhaps they were wrapped in their national flags so their nationality could be determined even in flight?

I must also note that another Radio Noticias guard, Jovel Palacios was beaten in Alajuela by the arresting agents. I went to the Puente de Piedra facilities a few minutes after the judicial personnel left. The property was guarded by two rural guards who prevented my entry. They told me matter-of-factly: No one enters here, not even the president.

I went to Alajuela and spoke with Cuadra, who was very cordial to me, and at about 2230 I was able to enter my property. I entered accompanied by other persons, employees and friends and after having been inside for a while, one of the guards recently released by the OIJ, Vinicio Lopez, entered the room where the transmitter is located through a hole made by an earlier air attack. He entered through the hole because the keys, according to the UPD, had been lost during the proceedings. It was in this very place--in this room--that Vinicio Lopez discovered a bomb at about 0030. Later we learned that it was extremely powerful.

We evacuated the building and went to the gate where the guards were posted. We informed them of the discovery and they called some OIJ agents in the neighborhood. When they approached I informed them of the presence of the bomb near the transmitter. There can be no bomb there, they said, we were the last to leave and there was nothing there. They refused to take any action and left without heeding my request.

In a vehicle kindly lent to me by the rural guard, I was taken to a public telephone where the National Security Office was called. When the security agents

arrived they confirmed the presence of a bomb, identified its potential power and design and noticed that it was apparently set to explode at 0600.

After calling for reinforcements, studying the mechanism and making the necessary arrangements, the National Security agents managed to defuse the bomb.

I want to publicly express my thanks and gratitude to those who, acting with courage and at the risk of their lives, did not hesitate to do their duty, giving eloquent proof of their capabilities and of an esprit de corps. To them I extend my thanks.

When the bomb was defused, there were Public Security Ministry personnel present. It is therefore strange that this circumstance is not mentioned and that during the press conference on Monday afternoon neither the minister nor Alden Vega were able to explain the situation. When the minister was asked during this news conference why it was that the UPD did not find a bomb but when National Security agents arrived later there was a bomb, the minister said: Well, this is the million dollar question. This may be cute but it does not explain the primary concern of this incident.

I emphatically deny the existence of weapons of war in the Radio Noticias Del Continente facilities. None of the persons in the streets saw any arms taken out of the installations. The employees have denied the existence of these weapons and, with the exception of the personnel, who took action, no one has seen or heard anything about the famous weapons.

The only weapons they took are the usual ones, which are perfectly legal and permitted. I deny the minister's statements that none of these weapons had permits. They were all purchased with the arms purchasing permits issued by the Public Security Ministry, where the caliber, number, make and type of weapon is registered.

In short, all appearances makes this incident look like a maneuver which, using the bomb or weapons as an excuse--another point which is not too clear--allowed terrorists to enter Radio Noticias Del Continente to place the bomb and achieve with this maneuver what could not be done with an air attack or by a foreign mercenary commando.

I do not doubt the honesty and integrity of any high-ranking official. I believe in the integrity of Cuadra as much as I believe in the integrity of Public Security Minister Carlos Argueda, but the truth is that because of naivete, good faith, or for some other reason, they have been involved in a maneuver which does not meet the purposes of these public officials.

Someone who has infiltrated into the OIJ or the Public Security Ministry entered Radio Noticias Del Continente and placed a bomb to destroy the transmitter. This is very serious, because it involves the judicial power of the OIJ in Alajuela and this cannot be allowed. It is very serious because they used an official order for terrorist purposes and it is very serious because it has endangered the lives of honest public servants, such as the rural guards, who were posted no more than 20 meters from a powerful bomb, and the National Security agents who defused the bomb.

Their risk was just as great as to all of us who were there and there was danger of damaging supplies and property. If we place this in perspective, we must agree that someone not only failed to perform his duty, but also entered into the realms of the criminal. We must make a thorough investigation and we take special care not to lose perspective, for if this happened as part of a plot against Radio Noticias Del Continente and against the values dear to Costa Ricans, it cannot come but from the sinister coalition I mentioned before, the foreign dictatorial governments or national antidemocratic sectors.

If this is the case, as I suspect, then we have the dangerous reality that policies alien to the Costa Rican spirit are infiltrating the state machinery, installing themselves within it and waging their operations from within. These will become more frequent if we do not halt them with the laws, calmly but vigorously.

I reassert my confidence in the good faith of the public security minister as well as in the Alajuela OIJ. It is not here that we have to look. However, we must look within some organizations which have suddenly enlarged without having anything, either in training or personnel, to justify this increase in capabilities, which should call attention.

These may be the windows through which an antidemocratic, repressive and seditious enemy intends to infiltrate the Costa Rican state, which must be the guardian and watcher of freedoms and rights. I in turn, will continue to express my concern. It goes without saying that there is no concern in Costa Rica which is as watched as this station. I have always acted within the law and will continue to do so. Within this framework I shall not halt the reforming message of this radio station, I shall not rest in the defense of the values which I believe in, such as democracy, social justice, freedom and human rights. I shall not rest because I believe that these are values which all Costa Ricans hold as their own. We also hold freedom of enterprise, and freedom of expression as our own. I am not afraid of mercenaries, or those who attack me with words or guns. I shall continue to strive to defend Radio Noticias Del Continente, the laws, the constitution and democracy in Costa Rica. Thank you.

CSO: 3010

REPORTAGE ON VISITING FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Ethiopians at Friendship Rally

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 4 Jan 81 pp 80-81

[Article by Pablo Noa: "Whoever Touches Cuba Touches Ethiopia"]

[Text] A rally demonstrating the friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Ethiopia was held at the Orlando Cuellar Glass Enterprise in San Jose de las Lajas, Havana Province.

Hundreds of workers from the center filled the street leading into the factory and gave a warm welcome to members of the delegation from the Organizing Committee of the Ethiopian Working People's Party headed by Leguesse Asiaw. The delegation attended the Second PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] Congress.

Minutes before the rally began, the executive council of the enterprise gave a detailed report to the visitors on its structure, plans and productive tasks.

The meeting between the delegation and the workers was opened by Rafael Soler, first secretary of the union bureau at the Orlando Cuellar Glass Enterprise and member of the party committee.

In his speech, he expressed the desire that they feel at home because of the affection and brotherhood that unite our peoples.

He referred to the progress of the center, citing concrete figures and achievements in which the workers have played an important role.

He warned about the international situation and discussed what our position should be in defense of the security that the socialist countries provide as the only assurance of peace and detente.

He said: "We work and fight, confident that the conquests of science and technology will some day solve the main problems of mankind."

Finally he repeated the gratefulness of all the members of the enterprise to be able to receive such distinguished and fraternal friends.

In the name of the delegation and the people of Ethiopia, Leguesse Asiaw thanked everyone for the attention and affection from the Cubans. He relayed a greeting

from Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of PMAC (Provisional Military Administrative Committee).

The speaker then mentioned the report given by the first secretary of the CC (Central Committee) of the PCC to the Second Congress.

He cited the value of the document, not only for analysis but for undertaking future work.

In a brief but thorough summary, he explained the present situation of his country. He enumerated the tasks undertaken in different spheres of political, economic and social life.

Some of those tasks are organization of the masses, attention to problems with the land and health and the fight against unemployment, prostitution and illiteracy.

He also pointed out the achievements as well as the constant observance of measures to strengthen the connection between the party and the masses.

He was particularly emotional when he referred to the struggle fought against enemies in which Cuban internationalist soldiers participated.

He stated: "The Ethiopian workers will always remember the heroic Cuban soldiers who knew how to fight, die and triumph with our people."

He added: "Whoever touches Cuba touches Ethiopia. Whoever touches Ethiopia touches Cuba."

He ended his speech, repeating his gratitude for the welcome given to the delegation.

Then he presented the flag of the Ethiopian Working People's Party at the request of PMAC Chairman Mengistu H. Mariam. It was accepted by Maximo Gutierrez, organizing secretary of the factory party committee.

Those who presided over the rally included: Bernardo Munoz, CC official; party leaders in Havana Province, San Jose and the political organizations of the enterprise; and a delegation of workers who carried out internationalist missions in Ethiopia.

PNP, WPJ at Friendship Rally

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 4 Jan 81 p 80

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco: "Friendship Between Our Peoples"]

[Text] Delegations of the PNP (People's National Party) and the WPJ (Workers Party of Jamaica), invited to the Second PCC Congress, participated in a friendship rally organized by the Plastic Footwear Factory at Municipio Plaza de la Revolucion in this capital.

Both groups, headed by Dudley Thompson and Trevor Monroe respectively, received a warm and enthusiastic welcome from the workers of this labor center who showed their solidarity with the fraternal Jamaican people.

Comrade Reinaldo Rodriguez Campaneria, director of the Plastic Footwear Factory, told the visitors the history and productive achievements of this enterprise. In salute to the Second Party Congress, it met its technical-economic quota 11 days early.

Later the delegations of the PNP and WPJ toured different parts of the factory and received a detailed explanation of the entire productive process.

They were especially impressed by the modern technology of this enterprise, the quality of its products and the massive incorporation of women in different jobs.

One of the members of the WPJ asked how many workers belong to the party. It was reported that more than 60 percent of the communists at the labor center now are workers; the rest are administrative and technical personnel.

The political rally was held later, attended by all the workers. Comrade Jorge Perez Lugo, secretary general of the party committee, spoke in the name of the workers of the Plastic Footwear Factory. He referred to the solid ties of friendship between Cuba and Jamaica and the history of this industry since it was founded at the initiative of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the late Celia Sanchez Manduley.

Trevor Monroe, WPJ secretary general, thanked the factory workers for the gesture of solidarity with the people of his country. He emphasized the importance of the Second Party Congress, an important event in order to continue advancing securely along the road of socialism.

Dudley Thompson, president of the PNP, said that he was deeply moved by the main report presented by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to the Second Party Congress.

He indicated: "It is an enormously valuable document, not only for you Cubans but for all peoples who fight for freedom and social progress."

DPRK Delegation at Plant

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 4 Jan 81 pp 80-81

[Article by Luis Lopez: "Joint Victories"]

[Text] The delegation of the Korean Labor Party which was in our country to attend the Second Party Congress participated in a rally organized by the workers of the Capitan Orestes Acosta factory of the Ministry of Construction.

At about 1600 hours, the delegation headed by Pak Song Chol, member of the political bureau of the Labor Party and vice president of the DPRK, was welcomed by more than 300 workers of this factory in Boyeros, Havana. Later they toured the factory and were given a detailed report on the production process and fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

The Capitan Orestes Acosta factory is working to meet the demand for spare parts, special screws for the cement industry and other metal products. Its 1980 production quota was met on 16 December and the quota for the 5-year period was surpassed by 5 percent. This is a Heroic Tradition center which has won First Party Congress and 11th Festival banners as well as the 20th Anniversary of Granma award from the political bureau of our PCC.

The Korean leader spoke to the workers of the center: "We see your productive achievements as victories of our working class also since both are involved in the construction of a new society."

He said: "We thank you for the hospitality with which you have received us which is an expression of the ties of friendship that unite the Cuban party and working class with the Korean party and people, both aiming for the same objectives."

Lastly, the member of the political bureau of the Korean Labor Party thanked them for the solidarity that the PCC and the people of Cuba have always offered to the cause of Korean reunification.

Ramon Perdomo Castillo, organizing secretary of the party bureau, spoke in the name of the workers of the center. He emphasized the ties of friendship that unite both peoples and sent a greeting to the Korean working class and its party for success in the development of the Sixth Labor Party Congress.

At the end of the rally, the factory workers formed a double line to the exit to give a warm "farewell" to the distinguished visitors.

7717
CSO: 3010

REPORT ON 130 MILLIMETER ARTILLERY UNIT ACTIVITIES

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 11 Jan 81 pp 10-13

[Article by Mario Rodriguez]

[Text] The peculiar sound of the combat alert can be heard in every corner of this long-range field artillery unit.

The still of the early morning is interrupted by the coming and going of the combatants and by the words of command, which are heard at intervals throughout the camp. The whole place is alive with activity.

The rumbling of engines in the equipment yard tells us that the time to set out and perform the scheduled mission is near. The dim camouflage lights enable us to see the fine lines of sweat running down the faces of the combatants despite the cool wind blowing in from the nearby pine trees. Mind and body unite in a magnificent effort.

Still fresh in our minds are the words of the commander in chief when he told a bold and enthusiastic mass rally at the closing of the historic Second Party Congress:

"If they dare to invade our country, more Yankees are going to die here than died in the Second World War, because under no circumstances will we stop fighting and struggling: head-on, in the rear guard, in the underground. We will fight until our last drop of blood."

At the prearranged signal the towing vehicles begin bringing in the powerful artillery, the pride of the unit and a strong bulwark for defense, towards the column formation area.

Then begins the march over embankments and rocky terrain, often cross-country, to the site selected for the firing positions.

The men quickly and accurately position the powerful 130 mm artillery with their barrels pointing towards the ocean horizon, where the first rays of the sun are now beginning to shine.

This same beautiful and proud sea would surely become a burial ground for an aggressor, who would unquestionably receive a heavy broadside of missiles in response to his rashness.

A Firm Decision

First Lt Marcelino Agüero Pelgrave and Pvt Luis Mario Duarte García are immersed in the constant activity involved in this fire control training.

The former heads up his small unit, working out the final details for the successful completion of the mission; the latter, beside the sighting devices on his gun, is ready to put in the necessary information for an accurate, telling blow.

Both seem confident that just as in a combat situation they can live up to the firm decision that has already become a rallying cry: We would prefer to die a thousand times than to surrender!

"We artillerymen are prepared to defend every inch of our territory," First Lieutenant Agüero tells us, adding: "We have always been prepared to defend our socialist homeland. This is why we have to train more and better."

These are the words of this young officer, who in 1976, shortly before completing his studies at the Comandante Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], left for the People's Republic of Angola, ready to fulfill his sacred internationalist duty.

There, on the southern front, like just another officer in the Special Troops Battalion of the Interior Ministry, he fought tooth and nail with his Angolan brothers for the independence of their assaulted homeland.

There he developed feelings of combative solidarity and on several occasions was on the verge of giving his life for the cause of a sister nation, with the same willingness with which he is prepared to give it a thousand times for the country in which he was born.

When Agüero talks to us about his unit, a gleam comes into his eyes. The unmistakable sparkle clearly shows how proud he is of his small unit and his combatants, who day after day have been able to do an outstanding job in socialist emulation and in mastering the complex and powerful combat systems that the working people have placed in their hands.

"In our small unit," he continues, "each combatant strives to do his utmost. There is nothing strange about this; it is simply that each one of them realizes that this is the only way to further develop our preparedness for carrying out any combat mission assigned to us.

"The exercises, maneuvers and training in which we have taken part have shown our optimum preparedness and our degree of willingness to defend the homeland whenever necessary.

"Therefore, I can tell you that the commander in chief's recent statements at the Second Congress have the full support of our combatants; but even more than that, we are prepared to make them a reality.

"Our homeland has to be a tough nut to crack for the teeth of the imperialists and a thorn that sticks in their throat if they try to attack us."

Aguero then emphasizes to us how sure he is about the results that his small unit will achieve in performing the training mission that has just begun, because as he himself asserts: "The status of vanguard is an honor that must be maintained and defended to the utmost."

Pvt Luis Mario Duarte Garcia, a young communist, has several honors on his service record. The most recent one is his achievement of vanguard private status at the superior unit level during the 1979-1980 period.

Duarte tells us about how everyone in the unit, from the commander himself to the last combatant, strives to keep the equipment in good condition.

He tells us that the combat readiness of the "guns" is higher than ever to take their firing positions and crush the enemy.

"Let no one think," Duarte says, "that we are going to be caught off guard. Our small unit is always prepared to perform any mission, no matter how complex it might be. Regardless of the place or the distance, the 130 mm artillery is always ready to perform any combat mission.

"Our guns are powerful enough to hit any target, even way over there" (pointing to the imaginary line of the horizon).

"I am certain that it will be very difficult for them to land in whatever zone we are assigned. Our barrier of fire will immobilize them before they get to the coasts.

"Now we are just waiting for the signal to begin the training mission. As always, I am certain that our small unit will be near the top in the final results."

His words have the magnetic strength of certainty. The reason is understandable: a group of vanguards achieves its highest aspirations.

Ready to Open Fire

For several hours now there has not been a moment's rest for the artillerymen, who stand strong beside their guns and put the final touches on their preparations.

All agree that the mission is very important not only for the artillery units themselves but also for the efficient training of the commanders and staffs, because successful firing control depends to a large extent on them.

It is for this reason that throughout the training area the men are constantly calculating the various factors influencing the firing, while the command and observation posts meticulously determine the exact location of the "enemy" positions and their firepower.

The work proceeds extremely quickly. Each procedure shows how the men have mastered the equipment, whose effectiveness depends on the skill and proficiency of the man operating it.

The long-awaited moment finally arrives. The communications media transmit the prearranged signal. Just two words, "Ready, fire!" are enough, and the powerful 130 mm guns begin hitting the "enemy" objectives.

Firing begins simultaneously on all of the exposed targets, and instants later other objectives are hit. The artillery preparation of the attack has concluded.

During the fierce offensive by our troops the training commander makes known the varying determinants for destroying the enemy targets that are detected. This paves the way for the infantry and tanks, thus shattering the "enemy" defenses.

Then comes the evaluation, the joy at having completed another training stage, which, naturally, prepares the men much better to defend the homeland.

Everyone realizes that this has only been a training mission today but that tomorrow what they consolidated with the sweat of their brow could be the decisive factor in defeating an attacker through a tenacious and prolonged struggle that will not cease until the last imperialist soldier has been killed.

The words of our commander in chief as he read the keynote report of the Second Congress are still fresh in their minds:

"To the idea of the Territorial Militias we must add the principle that each Cuban patriot, each man and woman regardless of age and under any circumstances, even if a piece of our land were to be occupied by the imperialist aggressor, must be prepared to combat and liquidate enemies in a struggle without rest or quarter."

8743

CSO: 3010

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF MINAS TERRITORIAL MILITIA

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 11 Jan 81 pp 24-29

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco]

[Text] Ever since the Territorial Militia Troops were established in Minas de Matahambre, Pinar del Rio, its residents have been saying that they are going to propose changing the municipality's name to Minas de Milicianos.

Located among the hills of Pinar del Rio is the municipality of Minas de Matahambre. This is a region rich in minerals, tobacco, hospitality and devotion to work, but if you go there today and ask any of its more than 36,000 inhabitants what is most characteristic of this piece of land, they will no longer just mention copper, aromatic tobacco, warm and easy smiles or their love of work implements. No. Now they can also mention with pride how they have always been ready to defend, weapons in hand, the accomplishments of the revolution: in the struggle against bandits, at the Bay of Pigs, during the October crisis, always. And now add in their massive signups with the Territorial Militia Troops.

This Old Fellow Was Not Going To Be Left Out

Minas de Matahambre has a militia tradition. It was here, in August 1959, that at the initiative of our commander in chief the first peasant farmer militia was formed. This small group of 12 men, who have gone down in history as "Los Malagones" because this was the family name of its commander, soon put an end to the misdeeds of former Corporal Lara and his followers, former military personnel under the tyranny, who for some months had been engaged in all sorts of banditries in the Sierra de Celadas.

Today, Leandro Malagon is still the same militiaman as on that first day, in spite of his 76 years. He was the first one to take the step forward 21 years ago, and no one could take that honor away from him now either. He could not be kept off the roster of the Territorial Militia Troops.

When he showed up to fill out the forms, someone told him that he was too old for this kind of job and that he ought to go back home, sit down with his grandchildren and tell them the story about the 9-foot long boa that he killed in the sierra and that yielded a bottle of lard.

The comrade had a good laugh when he recalled the story of the boa, but Malagon was more serious than the hills that he knows better than anyone else.

"Look, young fellow," Leandro Malagon told him, "I'm not leaving here until I'm signed up in the militias. And what you say about me being so old is a big lie. Look, I'm just 21 years old, because, listen up, I was born in January 1959. That's right. Don't look at me that way. I'm telling you the truth. If you want to check it out, let's go up into the mountains, and I'll take you around to each cave up there."

The "old fellow" was "there to stay." He again demanded his right to defend the revolution and socialism, and they gave him permission to join the Territorial Militia Troops.

"After Fidel spoke about the militias on 1 May, I said to myself: 'Malagon, you can't let this chance get away. With or without rheumatism you're going to pick up your rifle again for whatever comes along. Nobody can say that a Malagon failed the revolution!'"

Seated on a rustic stool, Leandro Malagon told us many stories of the past and present, about his love for the revolution and about what it means to him. He convinced us that he had been born in 1959.

From Monday to Sunday

There have been mass signups for the Territorial Militia Troops here in Minas de Matahambre. It is as if it were a fever that cannot be lowered. People talk of nothing else. Everywhere, in the park, in the factory, beside the furrows, from Monday to Sunday.

This development reminds Maj Francisco Martinez Siles, a member of the Municipal People's Assembly, of the ferment of the initial years of the revolution.

"Everyone has enthusiastically welcomed the creation of the Territorial Militia Troops," he says. "No one wants to be left out. Every day we have to process hundreds of applications. We already have a regiment in the municipality and an independent battalion in the Santa Lucia area."

Militiamen are already receiving combat and political training in Minas de Matahambre. In keeping with Osvaldo Rufino Diaz Rodriguez' proposal to the Second Party Congress, military training is imparted during people's time off.

"Last Sunday," Maj Francisco Martinez pointed out, "rifle assembling and disassembling classes were held, in addition to target practice. Not a single militiaman was absent. Some comrades even showed up suffering from 'ladrillazo.'"

We noticed something at a glance that surely contributes to the quick and proper organization of the Territorial Militia Troops: the discipline of the

men and women who have taken a step forward to defend, if necessary, their work centers, schools, neighborhoods and homes.

"Yes," Maj Francisco Martinez stresses, "the discipline of our comrades has a lot to do with the successes achieved so far. If the contact people give them a specific time for a meeting, everyone shows up and devotes full attention to the combat training classes."

The Miners

"Mother and brothers of Capt Alberto Fernandez Montes de Oca congratulate party labor union section on surpassing output goal stop wish you continuing successes."

As we arrived at the Capt Alberto Fernandez Montes de Oca Copper Mine, this telegram was delivered to the company management. It was signed by the relatives of the martyr whose name this major minerals extraction center now bears.

Yes, they surpassed their technical-economic goal for 1980. A comrade tells us that they have done so every year, from congress to congress.

Are they also signing up in the Territorial Militia Troops? we inquired.

"Without fail, comrade. That is the only way we will be able to defend every bit of this ore. And we have a ditch that has more to it than meets the eye... Look, over there where those cars are heading down, it's about 2,000 meters deep... It could also serve as a grave for the invaders. A few of them would fit in there, don't you think?"

Are you a member of the Territorial Militia Troops? we asked each of the miners whom we came across.

The invariable reply was: "Yes."

We arrived at the winch used to extract the ore and at the same time to lower the men into the very bowels of the earth. We were introduced to Jaime Ungo Real, the winch operator, delegate to the Second Party Congress and the politician of the Territorial Militia Troops battalion.

"These militias are a very great thing, comrade," he stated. "We miners are going to defend this copper to a point that the imperialists wouldn't imagine. Now that we are going to donate one day's wages and do volunteer work, we are going to be able to get weapons and uniforms. Imagine, with rifles or with a grenade or with a mine, as Fidel said, it won't be just a cakewalk to take our mine away from us. We'll scratch and claw to defend every one of our work posts. That's what we are organizing ourselves for. That's why everyone here belongs to the militia."

The workers at the Capt Alberto Fernandez Montes de Oca Establishment have militia blood in their veins. Jaime Ungo Real speaks proudly of the miners

battalion that was formed in the early years to combat the counterrevolutionary gangs that operated in Pinar del Rio.

"And that's not all," Jaime Ungo says, recalling an anecdote. "In 1959, when the Revolutionary National Militias began to be formed, the miners marched through the town of Sumidero carrying clubs as weapons. That's right, all kinds of clubs. You were just as likely to see a guava tree branch as a chair leg...Don't laugh, because that's exactly how it was..."

"Now, we'll pick up our clubs again if we have to, but only when we run out of rifle bullets and when our bayonets lose their edge."

Olegario

"My name is Olegario Perez Garcia. I'm 69 years old and have lived in Minas de Matahambre for 40 of them. What great things this revolution has done! Just look at the weapons the miners down there are being given! That was out of the question in the past, when the former regimes were just interested in getting more and more copper out, making them sweat through their lungs and burying them alive in those shafts, which were a real hell...Everything is different now. Fidel himself has come through here lots of times, so many that I can't remember, taking an interest in the miners' living and working conditions...I remember that they used to live in huts one on top of the other, especially the people who came from the east looking for jobs...And now... well, just look at those multicolored buildings over there. You see them? The miners live in those sturdy buildings with their families, and their children have schools or day care centers too. And when they grow up, they can enter the local branch of the university. Who would have thought it, comrade? Miners' children in college! It's fantastic. It's the revolution. Of course they're going to defend it tooth and nail! Excuse me for rattling on like this. You asked me whether I belonged to the Territorial Militia Troops. Pardon me, but that is not a question you ask any man in Minas de Matahambre who can pick up a rifle...That is taken for granted."

Patate

He has always been called Patate. To everyone, his fellow workers and his relatives, he is Patate. He does not really know why they call him that. It never occurred to him to find out, though he thinks it was his father who gave him the nickname, because by age 5 the boy had hardly grown an inch. Was he ever short...patato [chubby]. Hence his nickname.

What his father did not know was that Patate would, with time, grow up, but not in a contest with the measuring tape, as he imagined. He would grow up when he joined the Rebel Army in 1958, when he fought as a militiaman in the struggle against the bandits in the Sierra de los Organos, when he traveled to the People's Republic of Angola as an internationalist combatant and now when he was one of the first to join the Territorial Militia Troops.

They say that in the first target practice class Patate put so many holes in the targets that they could not be used again. "With fiendishly accurate aim," as one of his comrades in the platoon said.

We found Patate on the Santa Lucia ball field. There was no baseball game being played here today; rather, two Territorial Militia Troops companies were holding a rifle assembly and disassembly class.

Patate has had rifles in his hands on many occasions, just like the M-52 that he is now handling so skillfully. He has never been a teacher, nor has he ever liked standing up in front of people and having to explain something. He always avoided such situations. But not now. Not even he knows how he managed to dispel his stage fright and teach his comrades everything he knows about this weapon, which is the same one that he used when he was after the "Machete," Pedro Sanchez and "Escaparate" gangs, the Arteagas and the other outlaws whom he chased all over these hills.

Patate is a good militiaman, from his boots to his cap. He has it in his blood, like his entire family, which also wears the blue-green uniform. In his house, he says, everyone has to be prepared to die for the revolution, even the children, who like their father will some day have to belong to the Territorial Militia Troops.

We had a hard time convincing Patate to write down his real name in our notebook.

"Alright. My name is Rolando Perez Lopez, but put Patate in your article, because that's how I'm known to everyone, even the crabs crawling through these hills."

The Women

If you visit the Minas de Matahambre post office, the girl who operates the teletype will not hesitate to tell you that she belongs to the Territorial Militia Troops. The same goes for the girl behind the counter at a clothing store, or the housewife who tells you to wait a minute so that she can brew you a cup of coffee, or the teacher who told us that she had donated a day's wages to buy weapons.

You cannot talk about the Territorial Militia Troops without mentioning the women who have enthusiastically signed up. Side-by-side with their husbands, brothers or fathers, they too showed up to fill out the application so that they could defend their homeland. This is their right, and no one is taking it away from them.

At the Fe del Valle Textile Shop every single woman has joined the company formed there. These 105 resolute and enthusiastic women are prepared to leave their machines and take on the imperialist enemy.

"As soon as I found out that they were going to establish the Territorial Militia Troops," says Delia Puente Martinez, a seamstress at the shop, "I told my husband that I was going to sign up right away, that they could count on me to help defend our work center. I have always been a militiawoman, ever since 1959. So, we have to push ahead again now, like always."

"Several meetings have been held at the shop in support of the statements by our commander in chief, Fidel Castro," Asela Menendez Montero points out. "All of us women have also expressed a desire to do volunteer work, mainly in the cane and tobacco growing areas, and to donate for weapons purchases."

"The average age of the women who belong to the Territorial Militia Troops at our shop is 30," chimes in Yolanda Martinez Ceballos, the head of the women's company. "So far we have devoted ourselves mainly to organizing and structuring the company. The entire company command and the contact system has been set up, and we are anxious to begin the combat training classes."

If the members of the Territorial Militia Troops in Minas de Matahambre, Pinar del Rio, are ever called to a meeting, a place like Capt San Luis Stadium will have to be reserved for it, because anywhere else would be too small. That is how many men and women have joined up in this territory, which will thus be able to defend its factories, homes, crops and each and every one of the streets along which the new life that came with the revolution is carried on.

There is no one more enthusiastic about the efforts to establish the Territorial Militia Troops than Comrade Marcia Nieves Diego, president of the Municipal People's Assembly in Minas de Matahambre. She welcomed VERDE OLIVO reporters with that same enthusiasm.

"Our municipality, along with Mantua, Sandino and Guane, was selected as a pilot for the establishment of the Territorial Militia Troops in the province.

"As time has gone by, we have seen constant gains, not only in terms of the massive signups among the people but also in terms of the quick and proper organization being imparted to these units in our territory.

"The assistance furnished by the party and the other political and mass organizations in the municipality has been decisive in achieving the proposed objectives. The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, sections of the Federation of Cuban Women and farmer groups have held many meetings to underscore the importance of the Territorial Militia Troops in defending our territory.

"After Comrade Osvaldo Rufino Diaz Gonzalez' speech at the Second Party Congress, many work centers proposed volunteer work days to help defray the costs of weapons. Many comrades have also donated a day's wages.

"Meetings have also been held in support of the statements by our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, reaffirming our decision to be magnificent workers today but also our determination to be even better soldiers tomorrow, if necessary.

"There is enormous enthusiasm about the new task that we have been entrusted with, the creation of the Territorial Militia Troops, and we are certain that we will be able to perform the task as we are expected to. The revolution will have a realizable trench in Minas de Matahambre, as it has all along."

BRIEFS

TORRALBA IN SANTA CLARA--Diocles Torralba, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the sugar industry, has congratulated the agroindustrial forces in Villa Clara Province for having attained in January first place in all indexes of industrial efficiency, as reported in an analysis conducted by the Sugar Industry Ministry. In his closing remarks at a plenary meeting of workers' representatives to the final examination of the province's Second Congress of Sugar Industry Workers Union' emulation program, Torralba stated that he has noted a great desire to do good work both in the industrial and agricultural sectors of the province. He said: We believe the workers of Villa Clara will be the first to respond positively to the sugar industry's recovery efforts mentioned by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in his closing remarks at the great event of the Cuban communists. The sugar industry minister announced that beginning this month the sector's workers will discuss with the administrations of the sugar mills and other enterprises the 5-year period investment plan, and exhorted them to demand the fulfillment of the economic indexes. [FL121413 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 81 FL]

COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE--More than 4,000 Mozambicans have been trained as skilled technicians and workers by Cuban personnel, the economic counselor in the Cuban Embassy in Mozambique, Isidro Diez, has reported in Maputo. He said that there are over 1,000 Cubans in Mozambique at present who are involved in 25 economic sectors. Diez added that Cuban cooperation is most in evidence in agriculture, fishing, education, public health, sugar industry and communications. [FL130233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1951 GMT 12 Feb 81 FL]

CUBA-USSR FRATERNITY--Alternate Politburo member Vilma Espin visited the USSR Embassy School in Havana today, where she was warmly welcomed by teachers and students. The visit was in response to an embassy invitation on the occasion of the 26th CPSU Congress opening on 23 February. Vilma Espin wrote in the visitors' book that the deep fraternity between Cuba and the Soviet Union exemplifies internationalism and guarantees the solid future of world communism. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1938 GMT 12 Feb 81 FL]

INTELLECTUALS' SUPPORT--Latin American and Caribbean writers, intellectuals and artists in this capital have issued a call for the sovereign and democratic rights of the peoples of our America. The document states that the United States

is engaged in a campaign of intimidation and misinformation that could be the immediate predecessor of new armed aggressions against our peoples. The document says that an essential part of this campaign is reconstructing the climate of hate and distrust against Cuba and the progressive forces that support it, and to use artificial causes to deepen differences among our countries. The document adds that the above mentioned is a new form of war which not only endangers the Cuban experience but also the destiny of the continent as a whole. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2115 GMT 12 Feb 81 FL]

FAO BLUE MOLD HELP--A project to control blue mold disease in tobacco has been signed by Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and by (Guy Chapon), the FAO representative in Cuba. The project provides for FAO assistance to Cuba in controlling the disease, including effective methods, preventive action, evaluation work and introduction of varieties resistant to the virus. The FAO will also provide technical assistance, training and equipment. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Feb 81 FL]

DEL VALLE IN PINAR DEL RIO--Sergio Del Valle, minister of public health and member of the PCC Politburo, has conducted extensive tours of the Justo Legon Padilla Maternity-Children Hospital and the epidemiology and sanitation provincial center of Pinar Del Rio. Accompanying the public health minister were Jaime Crombet, first party secretary in Pinar Del Rio Province, and Adolfo Valdivia, secretary general of the Health Workers Union. Minister Sergio Del Valle was briefed on the work being conducted in the institutions he visited as well as the services they offer to the population. Later in the day, he chaired a meeting to assess 1980 accomplishments of Pinar Del Rio's health sector. [Text] [FL131428 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Feb 81 FL]

DOMENECH IN SANTIAGO--The lubricating oils and greases plant under construction, expansion work at the Hermanos Diaz Oil Refinery Plant, assembly work of a new 100-megawatt turbo-generator at the Antonio Maceo Thermoelectric Power Plant and the geology enterprise, all of them in Santiago De Cuba, were visited by Basic Industry Minister Joel Domenech and Santiago De Cuba Province party first secretary Jose Ramon Balaguer, both members of the PCC Central Committee. The two leaders urged the workers to fulfill with good quality the important tasks they are undertaking, which are of great significance for our economic and social development. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 81 FL]

CAMACHO AT IDEOLOGICAL MEETING--Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Politburo and first party secretary in Havana City Province, has made the closing remarks at the first provincial seminar on the ideological sphere which lasted 2 days and was held at the old Pantoja Party School located outside the capital. Referring to the party's ideological work in the province, Camacho Aguilera stated that in general the results are positive and that progress has been made in the majority of the tasks. With respect to the April and May campaigns and the party structural process which ended

with the Second PCC Congress, Camacho Aguilera added that in this new phase of work the critical examination cannot be neglected because what has to be done to improve or complete is much more than what has been accomplished. During the seminar, Brig Gen Rolando Kindelan and Lt Col Juan Charon made speeches dealing with the territorial militias. For his part, PCC Central Committee member Jorge Valdes made a speech on the economic development experienced in Havana during 1980 and future development in the current 5-year period. [Text] [FL161844 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Feb 81 FL]

MIRET IN MATANZAS--PCC Politburo member Pedrio Miret has visited the Edio Fejeiro and Bellotex textile mills in Matanzas and the Humberto Alvarez enterprise in the municipality of Cardenas. Miret heads a committee charged with recording experiences on the optional consumption system being tested at workers' restaurants. Miret was accompanied by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez, both members of the PCC Central Committee. During his tour of the industries Miret chatted with the workers, asking them for their views on the aforementioned system. Miret stressed the importance of talking with the workers, learning their views and explaining to them the cost of the products [word indistinct] He stated that at the beginning the plan might be rejected in some cases which is why it is necessary to improve the supplies and eradicate the difficulties that could arise. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Feb 81 FL]

RIZO AT DAIRY MEETING--Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat member Julian Rizo Alvarez is chairing the first national meeting of the model dairies movement which opened this morning at the Agricultural-Livestock Fairs Theater in Rancho Boyeros. Riquelme Martinez, deputy director of the Agriculture Ministry's Dairy Cattle Department, read the main report which covers the work carried out by that front since its creation in October 1978. The report indicates that as of December 1980, 1,938 dairy farms had joined the movement. This number is 49 percent of the total of dairy farms in Cuba. [FL170132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1913 GMT 16 Feb 81 FL]

POLIO VACCINATION--The 20th national anti-polio vaccination campaign will begin on 27 February when children under 4 years old are administered the first dose. The second dose will be distributed on 10-17 April. Children up to 9 years old will receive booster shots during this same period. As in previous years, the committees for the defense of the revolution will be in charge of administering the vaccination. The vaccination drive had been originally scheduled to begin 17 February. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1922 GMT 16 Feb 81 FL]

DIABETES REPORT--The magazine CONTROL, devoted to diabetic patients, reports that around 350,000 persons in Cuba are or run the risk of being diabetic. Professor Oscar Mateo de Acosta, director of the Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases of Cuba, says that 1 percent of Cubans are known diabetics and 2.8 percent have or may have the disease in the future but are not aware of it, according to prevalence studies carried out by the institute. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1926 GMT 16 Feb 81 FL]

AIRPORT CLOSURE--The Cubana Airlines Enterprise advises the general public that all flights to and from Santiago de Cuba's Antonio Maceo Airport will be temporarily suspended beginning tomorrow, Tuesday, because of repairs to the airport's runway. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 16 Feb 81 FL]

CASTRO, OGARKOV MEET--Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and Government, met several times with Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defense, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Fidel held these meetings with Ogarkov during his stay in our country heading the high-level military delegation which made a friendly visit from 6 to 12 February. Last Sunday, Fidel and Ogarkov visited Los Naranjos cattle breeding farm and the town of the same name in Havana Province. At Los Naranjos they toured various installations and dairy farms. Later in the day, they met with workers and children of the area. Fidel explained to Ogarkov the plans being developed by the enterprise and its future. In Pinar Del Rio Province, Fidel and Marshal Ogarkov visited the 30 November Sugar Mill, where our commander in chief explained to the visitor the mill's characteristics. On Tuesday, Fidel and Ogarkov held talks in Havana, and yesterday held another meeting at the USSR Embassy in our capital. During all these meetings, which were held in an atmosphere of brotherhood, multifaceted cooperation and solidarity, characteristic of the relations between our peoples, parties and states, Fidel and Ogarkov held a fruitful exchange of views on matters of mutual interest. Participating in those meetings was army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Council of State and Government and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. [Text] [FL131511 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1211 GMT 13 Feb 81]

FAR HONORS OGARKOV--A Cuban-Soviet fraternal event, organized on the occasion of the visit to Cuba by Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov and the high-level delegation accompanying him, was held at the Universal Hall of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR. Sitting at the podium were Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC and FAR minister, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, member of the CPSU Central Committee and hero of the Soviet Union. Others present at the event were members of the PCC Politburo, USSR ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov and members of the visiting high-level Soviet military delegation. The event was one more demonstration of the combative fraternity existing between the Cuban FAR and the USSR Armed Forces. [Text] [FL121229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Feb 81]

ARMS RACE END URGED--Cuba has exhorted all peace-loving countries to struggle for an end to the arms race, the disappearance of the threat of war and detente. The appeal was made by Ambassador Luis Sola, Cuban representative to UN Standing Committees, during a session of the UN Disarmament Committee being held in Geneva, Switzerland. The Cuban representative denounced that the year that has just ended was characterized by a marked trend to increase international tensions and aggravate the uncontrolled arms race. [Text] [FL131344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Feb 81]

RAILROAD SERVICES--The need for a marked improvement in the quality of railroad services was stressed by PCC Politburo member Jorse Risquet in his closing remarks at a meeting held in Santa Clara to assess party work in the railroad sector. During the meeting, which was also chaired by PCC Politburo members Guillermo Garcia and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, the participants examined last year's accomplishments as well as problems encountered by workers in the sector. After noting that some progress had been made last year and that every effort is being made to improve all services this year, Jorge Risquet urged the workers to maintain a determined, tenacious and untiring struggle to raise the quality of services in that important economic sector. [Text] [FL161123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Feb 81]

CSO: 3010

PENA GOMEZ ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

PA151928 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1402 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Commentary by Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 15 Feb (EFE)--Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, president of the Latin American chapter of the Socialist International, has announced that the organization will meet "urgently" this month to unify views on Latin America.

Although Pena Gomez did not specify the place of the meeting, the exact date or the reasons for the urgent meeting, it is understood that it is due to the dissident position of the Costa Rican Social Democrats regarding El Salvador.

According to Pena Gomez, "Willy Brandt has instructed me to convoke an urgent meeting of the committee of the Socialist International for Latin America and the Caribbean, with the participation of the principal European parties, to unify our policies regarding Latin America."

Personalities and parties that do not belong to the organization have also been invited and "we hope that at these meetings we may undertake some peace initiative after prior agreement with the Salvadoran comrades."

He explained that for these peace initiatives the Social Democrats are disposed to holding discussions with the International Christian Democrats.

Regarding the statement by the National Liberation Party [PLN] of Costa Rica, which did not share the official views of the Socialist International on El Salvador, Pena Gomez argued that this is possible because there exists independence of criteria.

"We have explained that the Socialist International is not a world party with a rigid discipline or a confederation of parties with a single central to dictate the policies to be followed by its associates," Pena Gomez stated.

He added that in this organization "each one has freedom of action and is free to apply the policies it deems appropriate."

He recalled that the Socialist International includes the Israeli Labor Party which has firm allies such as the British Labour Party, while the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and the Austrian Socialist Party agree with the views of the Arabs."

He noted that the bonds of unity between the members of the Socialist International is their belief in democracy, liberty and socioeconomic justice, which differentiates them from the communists and conservatives who, Pena Gomez said, dissent from these postulates.

He argued that the U.S. press agencies' report of the 3 February communique by the Costa Rican PLN regarding El Salvador was due to their not knowing the functioning of the Socialist International.

Pena Gomez stated that that communique was interpreted as "a break of that political group with the Socialist International, which is not true because the PLN of Costa Rica continues to belong to the International."

The president of the regional chapter of the Socialist International concluded that Costa Rica "retains its condition of full membership with voting rights."

CSO: 3010

ARCHBISHOP NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR REFUGEES' ACTIVITIES

PA221835 Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Feb (AFP)--An official communique reports today that four young leftists arrested 2 days ago at a center sponsored by the archbishop of San Salvador were turned over to a military court today.

The militants were arrested at the Domus Mariae Refuge, a place of spiritual retreat for Salvadoran clergymen, north of the capital, where authorities reported confiscating "arms and supplies for terrorist activities."

The National Guard asserts that the insurgents met at the religious center to plot their activities and then went out and, among other things, burned buses.

The military report identified the arrested persons as Oscar Bonilla, 15, a militant of the Popular Liberation Forces, Daniel Oliva and Douglas Jovel, members of the Popular Liberation Movement, and Rigoberto Montoya, member of the People's Revolutionary Army.

The report said that they admitted there were arms in the refuge, among them revolvers, shotguns, pistols and rifles. In addition it was reported that the arrested persons revealed the hiding places of weapons and also the fact that other clandestine groups such as the Armed Forces of National Resistance also had their own hideouts in the Domus Mariae Refuge.

The military bulletin stressed that the refuge is also headquarters for a women's religious order which the arrested persons said was free of any responsibility.

Meanwhile the archbishop of San Salvador issued a communique explaining that because of the violence existing in the nation, which caused the exodus of hundreds of peasants, he had lent the refuge "with a sense of humanity and Christian charity" with the understanding that it would be respected as such.

In addition he said that although he pays the light and water bills of the refuge, "he has no jurisdiction over the refugees or their activities."

Lastly the archbishop commented that "through the basic principle of love for one's neighbor," he would never evict the peasants currently occupying Domus Mariae and voiced the hopes that "Christians of good will, discounting political or military consideration, will understand the meaning of his evangelical activities."

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

REFUGEES GET UN AID--The UN high commissioner for refugees has approved \$600,000 to care for the needs of 3,000 Salvadoran refugees in Nicaragua who fled repression in their country. To date, the UN commissioner and the revolutionary government have cared for the Salvadoran refugees living in various areas of Nicaragua through the Social Welfare Ministry. The UN official will send 150 tents in the next few days to house hundreds of refugees. [Text] [PA181922 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Feb 81]

SOVIET MILITARY IN NICARAGUA--The presence of some 1,000 Soviet soldiers and MIG bombers in Nicaragua has been reported in confidential reports and dispatches of foreign news agencies. It is also reported that the Soviet Union has a combat division ready in Cuba and that, therefore, the number of Soviet troops in Nicaragua may be tripled or quadrupled every week. Foreign policy experts add that it is a known fact some 2,000 or 3,000 Cuban soldiers are scattered throughout Nicaragua as "teachers," "technicians," "doctors" and the like. It is also claimed, and the fact has been confirmed by observers abroad, that the Sandinist junta is controlled by the Marxists who are not hiding their ties and pacts with the USSR and Cuba. Travelers in transit in Nicaragua's international airport have reported on several occasions that they have seen large Soviet planes on the airport's landing strips. [Excerpt] [PA062116 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Jan 81 pp 3, 24]

JUNTA ACCUSED OF MASSACRES--Mexico City, 21 Feb (LATIN)--A legal advisory group of the Salvadoran Church today accused the government of that country and its armed forces of massacring over 250 persons who were not engaged in leftist guerrilla activities. A spokesman of the group, assigned to the San Salvador archbishopric, said that 257 persons, including 107 peasants and others not identified, were murdered last week by the police and the army. The group, which is trying to mediate in the conflict that is bleeding El Salvador and which on many occasions has cooperated in the identification of the victims that die each day, said these deaths were not connected to the actions between guerrillas and army elements. "These persons were massacred as a result of the continued government repression," the spokesman, a resident here, told this news agency. The spokesman added that the group's files contain evidence that 202 youths under 15 were killed by violence in the 6 months previous to February of this year. It was not possible to interview the representatives of the Salvadoran civilian-military governing junta for a comment on the group's charges. Over 13,000

persons were killed in that Central American country in 1980 as a result of clashes between guerrillas and the government, which has the support of paramilitary rightist groups. [Text] [PA222236 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2153 GMT 21 Feb 81]

GUERRILLAS SEIZE STATIONS--San Salvador, 19 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) seized two radio stations today in Santa Ana, the second most important city in the country, and broadcast a message promoting subversion. According to reports to ACAN-EFE by employees of Radio Morena and Radio Musical, several men armed with .9 mm caliber pistols forced them to broadcast a guerrilla proclamation. The station announcers, meanwhile, had been tied to chairs. The cassettes of the proclamation contained a message of deserter army Captain Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval. The officer deserted the army on the 1st day of the general guerrilla offensive on 10 January and, according to army sources, killed the Santa Ana garrison commander. Mena Sandoval said in the proclamation, broadcast by the radio stations, that it is not too late yet for the people to join the guerrillas, that he is not a traitor or a murderer, and that he lives underground in El Salvador. The rebels' presence at the radio station lasted only a few minutes, according to the Radio Musical station announcer. The police arrived 45 minutes after the guerrilla message had been broadcast. [Text] [PA200440 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2238 GMT 19 Feb 81]

CSO: 3010

BISHOP CALLS FOR CARIBBEAN PEACE ZONE

FL132337 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Another call has been made for the Caribbean Sea to be declared a zone of peace. The latest call has come from Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop while addressing yesterday's budget presentation ceremony at the National Convention Center in Grand Anse, St George's. Brother Bishop noted that the call was not merely one of political significance but also one which has deep economic implications for the entire region. He explained that if the struggle were successful in having the Caribbean area declared a zone of peace this would mean a step forward for the Caribbean people and the people throughout the region as a whole.

Prime Minister Bishop then went on to list the benefits that can be derived from such a declaration, stressing that there no longer would be unwanted military bases in the area and it would also mean an end to aggressive military actions by some countries. [Begin recording] In the context of the [words indistinct] declared, many of these maneuvers, many of these things I'm speaking about, would become just much more difficult to be practiced. It would guarantee for the people of the region a period of real peace, an opportunity to develop their own countries in a peaceful and progressive way, an opportunity to allow real stability to come to the islands, an opportunity to ensure that nobody would have to spend any time looking towards the defensive needs of their country; that the time and energy, for example, which right now we are forced to spend in developing a capacity to be able to defend our country, that that time and energy could be spent in other more productive areas. [end recording]

Brother Bishop further explained that at this point, Grenada was not faced with much of a choice in terms of military action since aggressive plans have already been drafted against the country which gave it no choice but to defend.

CSO: 3025

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DELIVERS BUDGET ADDRESS

FL141804 St George's Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 Feb 81

["Highlights" of budget address delivered by Grenadian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Bernard Coard at a public meeting on 12 February in St George's--recorded]

[Text] What then is the correct strategy for survival for our country and our people and to push forward our revolution? What are our fundamental goals ahead? Our fundamental goal as we have stated over and over is to raise the standard of living of the Grenadian people. This means that we are committed to providing more and better quality food for our people, increasing the number of productive jobs which are available, ensuring that they have health care, better educational facilities and better housing conditions--all geared towards the meaningful economic development of our country. That is why we have placed so much emphasis on developing all farms, including state farms, cooperative farms and private farms in order to increase our agricultural output and grow more of our own food.

That is why we are giving a lot of assistance to the National Cooperative Development Agency--NACDA--whose task it is to put our unemployed young people on (our own) land, set up agricultural cooperatives and expand employment opportunities and production in our country, as well as supplying cooperatives in furniture-making and other areas of activity unrelated to agriculture.

That is why we have also provided assistance to our farmers for improvements in areas like the availability of water for irrigation. And that is, too, why in the 1981 budget we'll be allocating nearly a quarter million dollars to farmers in grants and assistance for them to provide better drainage and irrigation facilities for their fields throughout the country.

That is why we have upgraded health care so providing more doctors, more nurses and more medical support, staffing and equipment. Most importantly, we have made all health care free as mentioned before. All this we have done over the last 23 months of the revolution and that is because of the fundamental goals of the revolution. [applause]

Our economic strategy has to be developed to deal with two very critical issues. Firstly, we have to put our local resources, our land, our labor, our money, our management expertise, all of our resources to more productive use in order

to satisfy local needs. We have to broaden and deepen the process which we have already begun. The process of becoming more and more self-reliant and self-sufficient. We have to use our local resources to satisfy the local market. But apart from satisfying our local needs, we have to promote and increase our exports. We have to find markets overseas for our exports so that we can buy those goods which we cannot produce locally like gasoline and kerosene, like tractors and water pumps, like aspirin and penicillin--all required for the smooth running of our country.

The second part of our strategy deals with transforming (certain) patterns of our country, changing consumer behavior so that it is more in line with the use of local resources, what some countries call by local campaign. So that our people need to consume more local food, local fruit, local vegetables. We have grapefruits and oranges and limes rotting by the thousands of tons in Grenada but we buy and we drink Florida orange juice every day. This is not so easy because people have become accustomed to consuming imported goods. That is why our Food and Nutrition Council, which we established in 1980, our National Science Council, revitalized and reorganized under the chairmanship of Dr (Devinces), our health education program, all our organizations concerned with food and nutrition policy have to help educate our consumers, our housewives, our youth to change their consumption patterns and to shift more and more toward local products, produced with local labor, using local raw materials and, where possible, local management and local finance.

In keeping with the two broad aspects of economic strategy which have just been outlined we recognize the critical importance of agriculture and agro-industry as playing a leading role in our development. We know that agriculture has been neglected for many years, that agricultural production has been geared merely for export rather than, in addition, for local use. And that there has never been any rational plan for agricultural development. It might interest you to know that our agricultural commodities which are also our exporting food--in 1979 when we exported 56 million dollars worth of agricultural food, we imported 58 million dollars worth of food from the outside world. In other words, we imported more food than we exported. That is crazy in a country which is based on agriculture. That is why we have decided to declare 1981 as the year of agriculture and agro-industry--because we are giving the highest priority to agriculture and agro-industry. We have already begun the process of preparing an agricultural and agro-industry sector plan which is being devised jointly by the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Agriculture. And work has been proceeding on that for the past 4 months. And this job plan, when it is ready, will be published widely and will be discussed in every village and in every corner of Grenada so that together we can collectively agree on an agricultural and agro-industrial sector plan for the country for the next 15 years of the development of agriculture and agro-industry in our country. [applause]

We have also identified our tourism sector as the other most critical sector which must carry development process forward. In 1980, our stay-over tourist arrivals declined by 8.8 percent from 32,252 in 1979 to 29,418 in 1980. At the same time, our cruise ship visitors increased from 138,654 in 1979 to 145,594 in 1980, our highest figure ever for cruise passengers. But, in terms of income which Grenada receives, stay-over visitors are far more important than cruise ship visitors for us.

In 1979 and 1980, several factors affected the development of our tourism: increased fuel prices have generally increased the cost of international travel and more potential stay-over tourists are holidaying at home. In fact, a number of large countries in Western Europe and North America have been promoting internal tourism vigorously. In addition, there is also the problem of our airport. As you know, wide-bodied aircraft flying out of North America and Western Europe cannot land in Grenada because Pearl is not able to handle this type of aircraft. As you know also, Pearl has no night landing facilities and after 6 pm no flights are possible. This means that all our tourists have to overnight, mainly in Barbados. And I don't have to tell you what that means. The whole of Grenada and the whole of the world understands what it means to have to overnight in Uncle Tom-land.

So that the construction of our international airport at Point Salines now opens tremendous possibilities for tourism development and our income generation from tourist expenditures and our employment creation also from tourism expenditure.

And that is why we are spending over the next few years 150 million dollars on construction of this airport. To get those extra tourist bed nights, to get those extra dollars, to get that extra foreign exchange and to provide extra employment and (?wealth) of all the people of Grenada. [applause]

In our leading economic sectors we recognize that we face numerous problems. For years we have been dependent on certain countries for our markets. We have for years exported our output in a raw material state and imported other finished products at a very high price. Now we are saying self-sufficiency and self-reliance are our major goals. But these are not easy goals to achieve and we will not fool our people into believing otherwise. For example, to reduce our food import bill of 40 million dollars we simply have to grow more food. That is why the slogan for the second festival of the revolution is: Grow more food and build the revolution. [applause]

We have to process more of our agricultural products locally. And our consumers have to develop a taste for what we produce locally. We know that employment has to be increased. We know that foreign exchange has to be saved and used more rationally. We know that the national cake--the totality of our economy, in other words--must be shared more equitably. And in order to share the cake more equitably those who have should assist those who have always had too little or none at all. [applause] This is always a policy which causes problems to those who are unwilling to share the cake, those who want everything while others can get nothing. And that is why we urge all Grenadian workers, all Grenadians, workers in agriculture, in tourism, in road construction, workers in schools and hospitals, in production plans and our small, medium and large business people, to join in this national effort to bring a special life to all our people. [transition to another segment]

And this is crucial because we are now into the 1981 budget. We have finished the review of 1980. We're into 1981 and what, first of all, the revenue side in relation to the expenditure side, looks like. If there were no increased salaries for public servants in 1981--I am not saying that is the case, I am saying if there were no increased salaries for public servants and thus no new tax measures--the government would expect to receive about 66.4 million dollars in 1981 from

taxes of different kinds. That represents a 12.8 percent growth in revenue without any additional taxes over 1980 revenue. This increase in revenue is partly caused by increases in employment and additional business opportunities and commercial activities which will arise from our very large 1981 capital program which I will tell you about toward the end of the speech.

With that 66.4 million in revenue--the 66.4 million in revenue, remember, assumes no tax increases and assumes no salary increases to public servants--we can afford to expend an additional 6.5 million over 1980 expenditures. In other words, an increase of about 11 percent in money terms over expenditures in 1980. This amount would be available for the day-to-day activities of government for the running of our schools, hospitals and so on. While an increase of 6.5 million or 11 percent represents a large sum, it barely covers the increased prices which the government must pay for medicine for the people, (?food) for the people, [word indistinct] and electricity and so on, to run services and facilities provided for the people of Grenada.

Moreover, departments of government, ministries and departments, sought to get from the government an increase for their expenditures of over 20 million dollars in 1981, instead of 6.5 million. We are talking about: different ministries and departments asked for 20 million dollars more, a sum which the community and the workers of Grenada clearly cannot afford. The government considered that while continuing our policies of free health, while introducing free secondary education and while maintaining cheap prices on several key products, we should concentrate our efforts not on the day-to-day consumption activities but on building roads and [word indistinct] for farmers. Building our agro-industrial plans, our international airport and, in other words, spending the money [passage indistinct] the first budget of the revolution. It will be the ministry spending the most money on the recurrent side: education. Education will be spending 13.4 million dollars in 1981. [applause]

Health will get an extra 500,000 dollars to further improve the health standards of our people. And just like in 1980 the first budget of the revolution also, after education as the number one item of recurrent expenditure, health follows as the second largest area of expenditure of our government and our people. Health will be getting 9.1 million dollars in 1981. [applause]

And those who have been clamoring and shouting and entreating that we get Grenada television moving again will be happy to know that 200,000 dollars have been allocated so that we can get going with television for the people of Grenada. [applause] It's a very small sum of money but it will help to provide better quality entertainment for our people.

In recognition of the importance of tourism to Grenada's economy so badly affected by the [words indistinct] developed economies and by our own airport limitations and other factors, we have provided instead of the 200,000 dollars spent in the Ministry of Tourism last year for tourism promotion, we will be spending this year 700,000 dollars in the Ministry of Tourism for tourism promotion for the people of Grenada. [applause] From 200,000 to 700,000.

This year will also be the year in which we conduct the population census of the country. I think the date is 30 April 1981. It should have been last year but

ourselves along with, I think, Dominica, Jamaica and a number of other countries were not able to do so. In case of some of the small islands for financial reasons, in some cases because of hurricanes and so on. So this year we have to do our national census. This is important because an up-to-date census is one of the criteria used by international organizations for providing aid to poor developing countries such as our own, and so the national census is of great importance. We also hope to do a household budget survey this year also so that we will have proper professional and official cost of living index data so that our workers and our people generally will have a way of knowing in a reliable manner all cost of living changes in our country. So the census and the budget survey are part of the budgetary expenditures for this year. [transition to another segment]

Now just before I move on to the next section I want to spend a few minutes dealing--because it is very important and it has implications for the budget, it has implications for the pocketbooks of all Grenadians--I want to spend a few minutes of the budget address dealing with a very dishonest, an extremely dishonest document produced by the Public Workers Union on the question of salaries' negotiations in the last week or so. This document is extraordinarily dishonest. Were I to point out every one of the many lies and distortions in it, it would take us several hours. I am really truly shocked and amazed and disappointed that anyone should produce such a pack of lies to fool ordinary public workers who do not have the facts which the people who produce this pamphlet have, as well as to fool the public of Grenada in general. And therefore I want to put the record straight on one or two of the points. I cannot deal with all the lies, unfortunately, but on another occasion I certainly will.

I want to point out first of all that under a heading which they have in their pamphlet called profits versus subsidies and in which they deal with different subsidies that the government provides to different statutory bodies and corporations, they deal with the National Importing Board under that heading. Now, first of all, dealing with this under the heading dealing with subsidies gives the impression that the National Importing Board is subsidized by the government. The reality is that not one dollar of (?present earnings) was used to subsidize the National Importing Board in 1980, a fact which the people who wrote this pamphlet are aware of. In fact, the National Importing Board was able to subsidize the price of sugar by nearly 1 million dollars for the people of Grenada without taking one cent out of the treasury of Grenada, without costing taxpayers one cent. The second aspect of what [word indistinct] which is very important for Grenadians to know the truth about, and I want to quote what they actually say here, because it shows in fact the level of irresponsibility of the people who wrote this pamphlet. And I, frankly speaking, do not, I do not believe that the entire executive of the (?two) unions could have read this pamphlet carefully and could have approved this pamphlet. I'm prepared to believe it was done by one or two malicious individuals. I refuse to believe [several words indistinct]. Now, I want to quote one section of it: We were told that in 1980 the National Import Board imported 2,500 pounds of sugar at a cost of \$6.64 million, 93,882 bags of rice for 3.17 million dollars and 12,250 metric tons of cement for 1.62 million. In addition, [words indistinct] were exported. However, we were told that not a single dollar profit was made to be contributed to government revenue on this massive operation.

Now, the reality, comrades, is this: From 1973 when the Manifesto of the New Jewel Movement was written and in every article in our newspaper on this question of the National Importing Board through the last 8 years, before and since the revolution, we have always made it clear, we have always said that we wanted to set up--and as we promised the people of Grenada--we would set up a National Importing Board, to import some of the basic necessities of life and to provide them to the people at cost. In other words, covering all costs. The objective was not to make a profit on the people of Grenada but to cover all costs of the operation. This cost the treasury nothing. This cost the taxpayer nothing. But as it would result in a cheaper price than would otherwise be the case for the people of our country, that is why, in the early weeks of our revolution, we reduced the price of sugar, the same price of sugar long before the world market price skyrocketed, from 58 cents a pound to 50 cents a pound for sugar. Rice from 69 cents a pound to 64 cents a pound and cement was dropped by about a dollar a bag representing between 10 and 21 percent reduction, depending on which part of the country the cement was being sold. That is why when the world price of sugar went over 1.38 a pound retail we kept the price at 68 [as heard] cents a pound. In other words, what we specifically stated and promised in our manifesto that we would set up a National Importing Board in order to bring in basic necessities and charge a lower price than would otherwise be the case, we kept our promise and that is what we implemented and we are proud of it and we have no matters to be ashamed of. We are proud and we stand by our record. [applause]

What these dishonest people are taling about here, and I want them to come out and state openly and not in this masquerading fashion, is that they want us to hike up the price like [word indistinct] rice, sugar and cement in order to make this profit to put in the treasury to pay them higher salaries. If that's what they mean, come out and say so openly. Come out and tell the masses. [applause]

Come out and tell the masses that what you are saying is for you to get higher salaries than the country can afford. You want the price of sugar to be 1.38 a pound. Come and say that. Say you want cement to be (?15) dollars a bag, say you want rice to be 1.50 a pound, and that way we can make all the profit to pay you higher salaries. But come out openly and tell the masses that is what you're calling for. [applause]

This dishonest clique went on to talk about the government farms that we inherited from Gairy. Everyone knows that Gairy ran down these things. Everyone knows that Gairy personally destroyed singlehandedly the [words indistinct] of this country. Everyone knows the state in which Gairy left agriculture, including the government estates. It was pointed out publicly time and time again, these people have the figures, because I want to point out to you, sisters and brothers, that all the statistical data and evidence, profit and loss statements, everything for every ministry and department and every statutory body--(?National) Commercial Bank, Grenada Development Bank, GRC [presumably Grenada Resort Corporation], every state institution--was provided to these people around the negotiating table, every document. But they don't tell the masses that. They don't tell the ordinary workers that. They are not telling the people the truth and I want the masses to ask them: Why are you not telling your members the truth? Why are you not telling them the truth?

These people know, because it has been announced publicly many times, that in 1978, the last year of the revolution [as heard], this subsidy, because they say, we are mismanaging the economy because we are not making profits on National Importing Board to pay them higher salaries, when our goal was never to make profit in the National Importing Board but to cover all costs. But we are mismanaging the economy because we are not making profits to give them higher salaries. We are mismanaging the economy because of that fact that the subsidy to the state farms, the government estates, about 30 government estates last year, was 800,000 dollars, less than a million dollars, 800,000 dollars. And these dishonest people do not tell the people that in 1978, the last year of Gairy, it was 3.5 million dollars in subsidies. That in the first 9 months of the revolution, March to December of 1979, we reduced the deficit, we reduced the deficit from 3.5 million to 1.7 million, a drop in half in 9 months. [applause]

This dishonest clique that wrote this pamphlet do not go on to point out that from 1.7 million subsidy in 1979 it dropped to the 800,000 subsidy they are talking about. And down to 1981, when in the budget it is only 100,000 dollars. Next year it's a different story. [applause] Now if moving from 3.5 million dollars 23 months ago under Gairy, 3.5 million to 1.7 to 800,000 to 100,000, if that is mismanagement of the economy, we are proud to admit we are mismanaging the economy. We hope those civil servants can manage better. [applause]

You know, I like to argue with people when we're talking the truth. I dislike and despise people who tell lies. That is the honest truth. And who distort facts.

Now we go on to talk about how we are mismanaging the economy because we gave 165,000 dollars' subsidy to the Grenada Development Bank last year and we are giving them another subsidy this year of 150,000 dollars. The Grenada Development Bank is what used to be called the Grenada Agricultural-Industrial Development Corporation, GAIDC, under Gairy. We don't want more mentioning of something which is widely known and they had all the data available to them. The fact that when we inherited that bank on 13 March 1979, in the first week there was 7,000 dollars in cash in the Grenada Development Bank, then called the GAIDC. Not telling the people that of 4 million dollars that Gairy borrowed from the commercial bank [passage indistinct] this country. [applause]

Why didn't they tell the people that? Why didn't they tell the people about that? In other words, the subsidy which they got last year which they're getting this year, is to help them to cover their operating expenses, some of their operating expenses, so that they can in fact, through their projects [word indistinct] and their work, borrow the money from the Caribbean Development Bank in order to unlend [as heard] that money to the farmers and business people of this country, in order to build the small and medium private sector and expand the productive capacity of this country. One point two million dollars in new loans just to farmers and small business people in 1980 alone. What they are saying, in other words, is if we did not provide that subsidy the bank would have had to close. If the bank closed, farmers and small business people would have lost 1.2 million dollars in loans, which they got. If that is what these people want, come out and say so openly. Come out and say you don't want farmers, and small and medium business people to get 1.2 million dollars in loans at the price of a subsidy from the government. That is in fact what they must tell the people. And they

must also tell the people that in 1982 from the beginning of the year, this, in fact: that they have been making steady progress. In fact, of the 150,000 dollars we are giving the bank this year, only 102,000 [figure as heard] is a subsidy for operating expenses. The rest is to build up their reserves, their reserve fund and their equity. Only 102,000 is subsidy and by next year there will be no subsidy. Imagine a bank that was completely smashed and bankrupted by Gairy, being able to be on its feet and making profit by the 3d year of operations. If that is mismanagement, I want to compliment the comrades who are running that bank. I think they are doing a fantastic job. [applause]

And I wonder why they did not mention the Grenada Resort Corporation. Why did they not mention it? Is it because it made a profit in the first year of operation? At a time when our tourism figures were down by 8.8 percent, the Grenada Resort Corporation made a profit. Is that why they left it out of the document? Because it doesn't fit the charge of mismanagement of the economy? [laughter from the crowd] And I wonder why they left out the National Commercial Bank in this (?rag) sheet? Why did they leave out the National Commercial Bank? Is it because it is the second largest bank in Grenada with over 30 million dollars in deposit? Is it because it has been able to grow into the second largest bank in the space of 1 year? A vibrant and powerful institution? Banks when they are first established normally take 2 to 3 years of losses before they make a profit. The National Commercial Bank made a profit in its first year of existence. [applause] Is that why they left it out? I wonder.

And then they start to compare salaries. And these dishonest people put down the salaries of two West Indians, both with masters' degrees or higher, both of whom used to be university lecturers. In other words, the highest caliber of experts, both employed by the Organization of American States. They are not paid a cent from Grenada taxpayers' money. All of this these people know but do not provide and do not point out in their document. They're comparing OAS salaries which are fixed by the OAS and have nothing to do with the government or people of Grenada. Why don't they tell the people that truth? Why do they compare salaries over which we have no control with salaries of public workers? Why be so dishonest? Why distort in order to try and make their case? And I wonder why, comrades, they did not put down the salaries of ministers in the government. [applause] I wonder why, I wonder why--maybe I should make a calypso called I wonder why. [laughter from the crowd] I wonder why they left our ministers' salaries. Could it be because senior ministers in this government get less pay than senior civil servants? I wonder why they left it out. When they were making their comparison. Could it be because the very first act of the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] was to cut all ministers' salaries by 30 percent and to eliminate some of the allowances that used to be given and to cut those that remained by (?30) percent so that ministers get paid less than senior civil servants. Could that be the reason that they left this out? I wonder.

I really have no more time to deal with this garbage today but on another occasion (?I will). [applause]

CSO: 3025

SEAGA ANNOUNCES NEW DEAL WITH IMF

FL171215 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Feb 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] Jamaica is poised to conclude within 2 to 3 weeks a new agreement with the International Monetary Fund, Prime Minister Edward Seaga told Parliament yesterday.

The prime minister said in a special broadcast from Gordon House that in order to close the U.S.\$752 million gap in the foreign exchange budget the government had no alternative but to conclude an agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

However, Mr Seaga said despite rumours to the contrary the agreement would not have provisions for a devaluation of the Jamaican dollar; lay-off of workers in the public sector; or specific areas for cutback in public expenditure.

Mr Seaga was reporting to Parliament on his first 102 days in office and dealt initially with the closing of the gaps in the foreign exchange and the fiscal budget.

The prime minister said: "It must be obvious that to close a gap of U.S. \$752 million, there is no alternative but to conclude an agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

"Any other alternative which excludes the IMF and the contingent finances from other sources that go with the IMF would be courting raw disaster, a collapse of the economy, an inability to pay debts, an inability to provide food, an inability to provide drugs, an inability to order raw materials and capital goods and indeed a total collapse of the economic structure.

"And anybody who had an alternative other to the IMF, I am still waiting to hear it in this house. The time may come Mr Speaker, when it may be hard here, but I can tell you one thing it is not in the files of the government either at the Ministry of Finance or at Jamaica House.

"And the reason why the IMF is an integral part of any refinancing any financing of our future needs is because it provides the single greatest amount in the total package and on concessionary terms 6.375 percent for years one to five and 6.875 percent from years five to ten--I don't know if these things were taken into consideration when it was decided last year to break off negotiations.

"We recognize that without IMF participation of that \$752 million gap, very little will be realized in as much as most of the funding that could possibly come to close that gap is contingent upon the IMF." He said it was also a matter of record that the previous government failed its performance test as agreed between themselves and the IMF and that with each failure of the performance test the next round of agreements grew stiffer.

Notwithstanding the history of problems with the past government and the IMF, the current negotiations started from scratch. The current negotiations were not based on a weakness and failure of past governments, but on the strength of the present government's creditable financial record in its previous term by comparison with the last government.

"The record of financial management and growth under the JLP government in the 1960's has become a strong reference point of judgment in our negotiations with the IMF. In other words, the IMF knows it is dealing with a client that has a performance record behind it."

But Mr Seaga said that that was not the only point of strength. The current government had the confidence and backing of the productive sector as well, and it was acknowledged that the government was in a position to produce growth.

"The previous government destroyed the backing of the productive sector and lost its confidence because of its inability to manage the economy and because of ideological shifts to domination by the Cuban model and by Marxist principles.

"The productive sector has given strong support to this government because, firstly, we share the principle that the great majority of Jamaicans know that the best motivation for production is reward for enterprising a principle found only in market economics and not Marxist economies.

"Secondly, there is widespread acknowledgement which few will deny that Mr Management has taken over mismanagement."

Mr Seaga said that the negotiations with the IMF were on the verge of conclusion of an agreement that would be "positive and strong for Jamaica."

"The terms and conditions will not be disclosed until negotiations are completed, but it can be said the agreement will not have the negative factors of: (1) any devaluation; (2) any requirement for the lay-off of staff in the public service; and, (3) any specific areas of requirement for cutback in expenditures."

There would be adequate funding for food, raw materials, spare parts fuel debt service and other essentials. He listed amongst the items of food, wheat, corn, soya, rice, tin beef.

It is proposed that in the 1981 budget, excluding raw materials provision for food imports will be \$120 million, a 44 percent increase over 1980.

Mr Seaga said that the mechanics had to do with the need for food as "the raw material of the human machine," as well as keeping down prices.

insufficient supplies of food was feeding blackmarket prices which in turn was afflicting the poor: "There is only one way to kill a blackmarket and history knows it: flood it with goods."

"When you flood it with goods, instead of paying a dollar for a tin of condensed milk you pay the 77 cents. You force the prices down to a level where competition rules. On that basis we have provided for food that is intended to put the blackmarket out of business."

He said it was also intended to provide adequate supplies of raw material so that factories could once again move back up to their functioning capacity.

He said that industrial capacity was now at 40 percent but will now have to move back to the 80 percent capacity that it was before.

Mr Seaga said that in this year's budget \$480 million would be provided for the provision of raw materials, a 33 percent increase over 1980.

In addition to the straightforward facilities in the IMF funding, there were contingent facilities for financing which would play an important role. He named export development as one such area of financing which could assist exporters in obtaining raw materials and said that under the revolving loan scheme Jamaican producers stood to gain \$31 million to \$35 million in United States currency in new credits.

The "no funds" permit would be simplified considerably to become the model of what the whole system of licensing will have to aim at in terms of the importation of authorized goods.

Another area of contingent financing which was supportive on the IMF facility was the renegotiation of debts, Mr Seaga said.

"I want to report to the house that since it became apparent that an IMF agreement was possible, discussions have started in the renegotiation of our debts. These discussions have yielded a formula to be applied to existing debts which the government is now studying to respond to.

Mr Seaga said that in addition to that, the banks who form the syndicate who are the creditors, have also been approached and asked to extend their exposure, so that they would not only be financing existing debts but extend additional credit and including other banks which are expected to be brought into the system.

The prime minister also said that the donor country group which commenced operations in 1978, and which had been an important source of finance for the country, had been approached not only to resume its contributions which it declined to do last year, but in addition to increase the level of its contribution.

He named the member countries as: United States, Canada, Venezuela, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Norway, Japan and OPEC.

He said that contributions from the group had dwindled from \$61 million in 1978 to \$38 million in 1980 and in 1981 the government would be seeking \$130 million, at very concessional rates.

"Notwithstanding the massive financial program of the IMF financing of debt and refinancing, increased contributions, the financial gap, Mr Speaker, is just about closed."

He said that additional financing was also being sought from the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. In respect of the World Bank the government is seeking a structural adjustment loan of approximately \$75 million, to allow for a restructuring of the economy, including bringing the rural areas into the mainstream of development.

A \$70 million sectoral loan had been applied for at the IDB.

He said that when those two loans are put together with the other facilities named, the financial gap for the year would be closed and the assistance from the IMF together with other areas of financial support would line up the financial support needed for year one and to a certain extent for years two and three.

The government was now poised to conclude within 2 to 3 weeks successful agreement with the IMF, the arrangements with the banking syndicate for financing and refinancing, the donor country group arrangement, the World Bank and IDB loans, Mr Seaga said.

"This will provide the total package necessary for 1981-82 at the level of adequate supply for a smooth functioning of the country and on the basis of our foreign exchange budget that represents a 27 percent increase over last year," the prime minister said.

"Within 3 weeks, Mr Speaker, I expect to be able to advise the country that the foreign exchange and budgetary requirements for year one are in place."

CSO: 3025

OIL CRISIS SEEN AS CONTINUING THREAT TO ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 18 Jan 81 p 13

[Text] More than 30 percent of Jamaica's foreign exchange revenues are earmarked to defray the costs of oil imports. Crude oil currently accounts for 98 percent of total energy supplies.

The oil crisis continues to obsess Jamaica and to threaten the new administration's economic recovery plans.

Whereas cheap oil contributed to Jamaica's economic progress in the postwar period, the increase in energy costs since 1973 has prompted a decline. Today, more than 30 percent of the country's foreign exchange revenues are earmarked to defray the costs of imported oil; this is 13 percent more than in 1973.

During the 5 years from 1974 to 1979, the country paid somewhat less than \$1 billion for imported oil, and this figure excludes the direct hydrocarbons purchases by the bauxite and aluminum oxide sector.

While the new administration of the Jamaican Labor Party (JLP) has dubbed 1981 the "year of economic recovery," it has cautioned that the energy problem is enormous.

An administration official asserted that "the high cost of energy is demolishing us."

The energy problem has most seriously affected the aluminum oxide and bauxite sector, the foundation of the country's economy. The high costs of energy, plus the tax on bauxite imposed by Michael Manley's Social Democratic government in 1974 (a 7.5 percent tax on the average yearly price of top quality aluminum), have made Jamaican bauxite one of the most expensive on the world market.

The Bauxite Market

Jamaica obtains 65 percent of its foreign exchange from this industry, and exports of aluminum oxide and bauxite account for some 30 percent of the government's revenue, excluding loans.

Australia is prepared to export its bauxite to the United States at a lower cost than Jamaica, despite the enormous ocean distance, officials from this country's industry have stated.

Jamaica's proximity to the United States, which uses 40 percent of its aluminum, and the relatively simple mining processes utilized here keep the industry operating.

Successive Jamaican administrations increased the country's dependency on imported oil during the era of cheap energy.

In 1961, the country consumed 8.5 million barrels of oil; by 1973, the figure had risen to 22.6 million barrels.

Oil Supplies

Petroleum, which accounted for 71 percent of total energy supplies in 1961, provided 87 percent in 1973 and now furnishes close to 98 percent.

An attempt was made to cut oil imports from 20 million barrels in 1978 to around 16 million last year.

The final outcome was a drop in production and a decline in real output, especially in industry.

While bauxite revenues totaled some \$130.2 million in 1976, oil imports cost \$143.1 million. The industry's profits last year are estimated at \$215 million, while oil costs are placed at \$297 million.

Jamaica now has to take out more loans to defray the costs of its oil imports. Its foreign debt has increased from \$309 million in 1973 to an estimated \$1 billion by the end of 1980.

A former official in the National Planning Agency, Owen Arthur, says that "the energy crisis has made clear the difficulties of building an economy on the foundation of relatively weak resources."

8743

CSO: 3010

114 INVESTMENT PROPOSALS RECEIVED

FL171055 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Feb 81 p 10

[Excerpts] The Government of Jamaica, through the Jamaica National Investment Company, has received 114 investment proposals, with a total value of \$310.7 million, from both local and overseas investors.

Announcing this in the House of Representatives last night the prime minister, the Hon Edward Seaga said that 47 of these were from local investors and the remaining 67 were from overseas. Total foreign exchange content of these was about (U.S.) \$101 million.

Mr Seaga said that five of these projects had been finally negotiated, with total investment of \$27.8 million; 79 were being negotiated; and 39 were just at the initial stages of investigation.

He said that the Jamaica National Investment Company was designated the single agency for receiving these investment proposals; the Jamaica National Export Company was being used as the single agency for export promotion; the Industrial Development Corporation was being restructured to play a more dynamic role; while the Agricultural Development Corporation was also being restructured to handle the large scale investment in agriculture.

Mr Seaga said that of the 114 investment proposals, 22 were in agriculture, 76 in manufacturing, 2 in mining other than bauxite, 9 were in tourism, 1 in construction, 1 in communication and transport, and there were 2 classified as miscellaneous.

He said that the Commonwealth Development Corporation was providing a loan of \$14.4 million to develop 3,000 acres of coffee over 5 years.

The prime minister said that in the bauxite industry, the first moves would be directed to bringing existing plant facilities to near maximum capacity production. He was shortly to meet with the various companies operating here to get from them their plans for expansion.

He said, for example, the Alcoa plant had an alumina capacity of 1.65 million tons per year, but was just now producing about half million tons. Alcan with a capacity of 2.1 million tons per year, was producing about 1.2 million tons.

He said there were also several other projects, including energy generation from bio-mass, conversion of certain equipment from oil to coal, and a generating plant using the temperature difference in tidal water.

However, the government must be convinced that these sources would produce power comparable in cost as that from existing sources. To this end assistance was being asked from the World Bank in the form of a technical team which would study these projects and make recommendations as to their economic feasibility.

Turning to the industrial relations scene, Mr Seaga said that the government was moving to arrange meetings with workers, unions and employers in a bid to reduce tension and create a new climate to deal with disputes on the basis of good sense.

CSO: 3025

COUNTRY SECTION

NICARAGUA

COMMENTARY URGES END TO 'COWBOY GAMES'

PA221342 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Commentary]

[Excerpt] It is hard for us to believe that there are still sectors trying to pretend that there is an alleged international plot to install communism in the area. This is an old argument. The new actors in the White House are trying to film a new cowboy and Indian movie where the good guys--the (?Christian Democrats) and military of the area--face the Sandinist bandits to prevent the spread of communism.

Let's stop playing cowboy games. What is happening here is a systematic violation that goes against a people who have achieved the right to be free in a way that is different from, and superior to, the U.S. model. However, since this model cannot exist on nothing, but needs material support, which is provided when one possesses and controls one's natural wealth, then it has to be fought, and this is done by using the old schemes of destabilization and intervention.

Those who lend themselves to these schemes are playing a sad role because they are betraying their oath of loyalty to their nation and fatherland to become nothing but tools of an imperialist policy that goes against the interests of our countries.

It is not rancor or resentment that moves us to say this; it is our need to defend our right to our territory. Any foreign intervention against this territory does not deserve any other name but aggression. However, faithful to the common traditions that bind our nations and to the historic needs of the present moment, we believe, not in diplomatic explanations, which can add little or nothing to what facts have already shown, but in the need for some Honduran sectors to think carefully. Those sectors have insisted on condoning the aggression by the Somozist bands and now are attacking us directly. This represents a form of suicide that our nations will know how to judge.

CSO: 3010

MINISTER ON OFFICIAL WHO FLED, U.S. COURT CASE

PA202208 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo has commented on the case of (Levarado) Arguello, who was a Justice Ministry official, and who is now in the nest of maggots of Miami.

[Begin recording] With regard to (Levarado) Arguello, we want to report that he wanted to leave the country last Friday but he had not fulfilled the necessary immigration requirements. The Immigration Office notified us and we asked the personnel office if he was on vacation or had asked for leave. They told me that he had not. On Saturday, I notified him that it was a very serious lack of discipline not to report to his superiors that he wanted to leave the country, particularly because even while in the country, due to our work, we have to report where we are. (?I) then dismissed him.

The Immigration Office subsequently sent us his passport which had the departure visa but did not have an entrance visa for the United States. Therefore, we suppose that there must be another passport with a U.S. visa, as LA PRENSA has reported. From the report of LA PRENSA we have learned that he left for the United States. Today I was in touch with Miami and was told that a report in the MIAMI HERALD says that he left the country because he did not agree with the Nicaraguan revolutionary regime and a number of other things. He does not make specific charges. The impression we get is that this is simply a cowardly action by someone who was not capable of making sacrifices for the revolution and who thought that having a government job meant that he would get social favors [words indistinct] regime of discipline and sacrifice [words indistinct]. [End recording]

Companero Ernesto Castillo will also explain the situation of the Sandinist Air Force deputy chief and the others prosecuted for alleged tax evasion and for trying to take out of the United States two helicopters without the proper documents.

[Begin recording] We have been providing legal advice to Companero Modesto Rojas and the others prosecuted in the United States for an alleged customs crime dealing with helicopters. Their situation is the following. All the companeros are free. Modesto Rojas and [name indistinct] are free on bail in the United States. A hearing is scheduled for the 19th [as heard] which will definitely establish the responsibility they might have had. These companeros have shown

the courts that if there was an error, it was not on their part but on the part of the U.S. company which sold those helicopters which in the United States are used for transit [transito] and even for fumigation tasks. They have shown that they paid for them. They have the corresponding receipts and did not carry out any secret transaction. Therefore, we hope that the U.S. courts will settle and close this case. They are currently free.

[Question] How much is the bail?

[Answer] The bail is about \$100,000 for each of them. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

COUNTRY SECTION

NICARAGUA

INDIAN LEADER ARRESTED FOR SOMOZIST LINKS

PA211941 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1743 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 21 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Steadman Fagot Muller, a representative of the Misurasata (Organization of Miskito, Sumu and Rama Indians on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast), has been arrested here on charges of having belonged to the Somozist security office.

Misurasata leaders Brooklin Rivera and Hazzel Lau were arrested along with Fagot by Sandinist state security authorities.

According to Raul Cordon, state security chief of operations, the three Indian community leaders from the Atlantic coast were arrested Thursday.

Authorities disclosed today that while Fagot was a biology student at the National University, he supplied the Somozist secret service with information that led to the arrest and death of student leaders.

It is charged that because of Fagot's information, students Francisco Meza and Francisco Payan were killed.

Other reports indicate that Fagot is also charged with promoting a separatist movement on the Atlantic coast, maintaining that the territory would seek ways to separate from the Sandinist state.

Additionally it was reported that Fagot is a Misurasata representative on the State Council, an auxiliary parliamentary body which is presently in recess.

According to reports here, Fagot requested a meeting with Commander Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development, at mid-week.

The Indian leader had planned to outline for Commander Wheelock the land problems being faced by the Atlantic coast communities.

CSO: 3010

HONDURAN SITUATION DENOUNCED, PROTESTED

Army Attacks Denounced

PA201613 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], has charged that the Honduran army has attacked several border posts in open violation of our territory. He issued a call for the organized people to be alert to defend national sovereignty in face of a possible war.

He denounced the armed aggressions by the Honduran army which, violating the national territory, attacked several border posts. Commander Ortega spoke at the closing of the "Augusto Cesar Sandino, Father of the Revolution, Ideological Campaign" at the EPS general staff. Here is part of his statement:

[Begin recording] We are the permanent force of the great army comprised of our working masses. We are the nucleus of the masses to defend their interests and to defend our fatherland that is constantly being threatened and whose sovereignty is being violated. What we are saying is not demagoguery.

We learned (?2 days ago) that Honduran army patrols have violated our border and have attacked our soldiers. What do they seek? One cannot state for sure what they seek, but we can state that they are violating our sovereignty and are attacking our people.

In this regard we have a great responsibility to our people, our dead, [words indistinct] and Augusto Cesar Sandino, the father of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution. Through our political, ideological, military and organizational preparation and the efforts to improve our combat, political and military (?ability), we are not only strengthening the EPS but we are essentially enabling our people to have an instrument of defense and not be massacred in the case of an attack or a war. [End recording]

Territorial Violations Protested

PA211259 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government energetically protested to the Honduran Government over violation of its national territory by Honduran troops and rejected a note from Honduras about an alleged violation of Honduran territory.

Acting Foreign Minister Francisco Fiallos said Nicaraguan territory was violated by the Honduran army on 16 February at 2030. Honduran troops entered Chinandega Department at a place called El Rincon. Also on the morning of 17 February, a Nicaraguan border patrol was attacked by Honduran troops. The fighting lasted until 1530 and Honduran troops used galils, FALS and 60-mm mortar.

Meanwhile the Honduran Government, which has not deigned to reply to our protest notes, sent one protesting violation of its own territory. This note was rejected by the revolutionary government of Nicaragua because it does not abide by the truth, Acting Minister Fiallos said.

Nicaragua has always maintained a calm attitude toward this type of provocation and has never replied with force. It is confident these incidents will not happen again and that they can be settled peacefully through diplomatic channels.

700 Militiamen Mobilized

PA212326 Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 20 Feb (AFP)--Nicaragua today mobilized a 700-militiamen battalion to the Honduran border while it denounced "evident intentions of the Honduran army to violate the national sovereignty."

The announcement was made following three border incidents. In one incident, members of the two armed forces exchanged shots for 6 hours, using mortar fire and grenade rifles, according to a communique released by the Ministry of Defense here today.

The 700 militiamen were taken to a training center in the Apanas region, some 200 km north of Managua. From there, they are expected to be posted along the Honduran border for vigilance duty.

An additional 700 militiamen were mobilized earlier this week to the southern part of the country and are presently receiving training at a military base before being sent to the Costa Rican border area.

Acting Foreign Minister Francisco Fiallos last night said Honduran troops twice entered Nicaraguan territory, near El Rincon village, and remained there for several hours, on 16 February. El Rincon is located a short distance from Somotillo, some 10 km from the border, in the northwestern part of Nicaragua.

On the following day, 17 February, Fiallos added, the Honduran troops again returned to the place and opened fire against the Nicaraguan troops. Fiallos said the small garrison of El Rincon entrenched itself behind a house and asked for reinforcements from the nearby cities.

When the reinforcements arrived, the Honduran soldiers opened fire on them as well; and this triggered a 6-hour battle, from 0930 until 1530.

At that time, Fiallos explained, the Nicaraguan troops decided to retreat to prevent the situation from becoming more serious.

Later, an exploration of the area, Fiallos continued, showed that the Honduran troops had used heavy weapons, including 60-mm mortars as well as FAL rifle grenades.

Nicaragua, said the acting foreign minister, has already protested to the Honduran Government for these incidents and has filed a complaint with the OAS.

At the same time, the official rejected a Honduran protest on 18 February for alleged attacks from Nicaraguan troops against Honduran forces inside Honduran territory.

The Honduran troops that entered Nicaragua came from the Tiscagua River section, Fiallos noted.

In a third incident, according to a communique released by the Defense Ministry this morning, Honduran troops were mobilized along the border at Guasaole, 7 km from the town of Cinco Pinos.

"On this occasion," the communique noted, "the army units of that country crossed the Guasaole River, which is the natural border between the two countries, with the clear intention of violating our sovereignty."

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS LEADER ARRESTED--Jose Esteban Gonzalez, head of the Permanent Human Rights Commission, who recently made false statements in Rome about the Sandinist revolution, has been arrested by Sandinist police on the basis of an accusation presented by the penal prosecutor at the First District Criminal Court in Managua. This was reported by Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo, who also said the accusation indicates that Gonzalez violated Article 4 of the law on public security and order. The violation is evident from his actions abroad and his statements against the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. Gonzalez recently said in Rome that 3,000 people were killed in our country and that human rights were being violated. In this way the trial of Jose Esteban Gonzalez, chairman of the alleged Permanent Human Rights Commission, has begun. [Text] [PA201526 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Feb 81]

HEALTH AID SOUGHT--Nicaraguan Social Welfare Minister Edgar Parrales today expressed satisfaction with his present tour of eight countries in Western Europe in search of assistance for Nicaragua's social development. He arrived in Rome on Friday from Ireland after visiting Switzerland, West Germany, Austria, Holland, France and Great Britain. At a news conference Parrales said that he had met with representatives of social assistance and church agencies and solidarity committees on the social achievements in Nicaragua and its future plans. He offered information on Nicaragua's health campaign which will cost \$8 million, \$3 million to be paid by Nicaragua and \$5 million by the West European countries. He said that the basic objectives of the campaign are achieving a better basic hygiene education, immunization against the most common tropical diseases and developing preventive medicine. [Text] [PA101900 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Feb 81]

CSO: 3910

BRIEFS

SUIT AGAINST U.S. LABOR AUTHORITY--The U.S. Federal Labor Relations Authority has issued its report on hearings held in the republic of Panama in April 1980 to establish units to represent workers employed by the Panama Canal Commission, according to a spokesman for Local 900, the labor union of Panama Canal Commission workers. The spokesman said that, disregarding Panama's sovereignty and political jurisdiction over the Panama Canal area and openly contravening the Panamanian Labor Code, the U.S. Labor Authority has ordered elections within 60 days after 12 February. A formal protest has been filed with the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the Executive Office of Treaty Affairs. In the note, Local 900 maintains that the activities of the authority in the sovereign republic of Panama are illegal, since that body lacks authority to handle labor-management affairs. Consequently, Local 900 is about to initiate legal proceedings in a Panamanian court to obtain an injunction against the order issued by the U.S. Federal Labor Relations Authority. "Moreover," the Local 900 spokesman continued, "the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama and the National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO) must take the necessary measures to preserve respect for Panamanian sovereignty in the Panama Canal area and to punish [castigar] this open defiance of the Panamanian Labor Code. [Text] [PA172250 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Feb 81 p 7-A]

U.S. DEFENSE MEASURES CRITICIZED--A fence, worse than the one built by the Soviets in East Berlin, can be seen by Panamanians and tourists who have to go near Arraijan. According to people who know about such things, this fence can rapidly be electrified. In other words, we are speaking in terms of a country that intervenes in another country and has to enclose the conquered territory within walls and electrified fences. This fence, as can be seen in the picture on this page, is very costly. If the United States had invested that money in helping the people of Burunga, instead of installing such a sophisticated wire fence, who could then question that power? But no. Preponderance is stronger than the heart. Now the United States has dreamed up an "operation" to allegedly defend the Panama Canal. Close to 5,000 soldiers are participating in a very costly operation, when the Panama Canal can be defended by maintaining peace in people's stomachs; that is, with bread and work. Let us hope that the United States and its government will come to their senses and understand that the same medicine that they want to give us might be given to them one day. [Text] [PA171852 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Feb 81 p 1]

'BLACK HAWK IV' CONDEMNED--In a press statement issued last night, the delegation of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDER] in Panama led by Alfredo Monge has joined the protest and condemnation of the so-called operation "Black Hawk IV" that begins today under the sponsorship of the U.S. War Department [as published] through the southern command which is headquartered in the Panama Canal area. According to the FDER, the operation is nothing more than "another U.S. interventionist maneuver against the Central American peoples and the heroic and combative Panamanian people as well as an attempt to intimidate them." Monge also congratulated the Panamanian National Guard and its commander in chief, General Torrijos, for their courageous and nonaligned position. [Text] [PA181801 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 Feb 81 p 2]

CONTROVERSIAL LAW 95 REPEALED--The debate of suspension of Law 95 lasted until 2130 at the Legislation Council. Suspension of this controversial law, in effect since 1977, was approved in the first debate and will be implemented with the promulgation of a law today for a 3-month period. After these 3 months, if the problem of Law 95 has not been solved by a substitute law, the repeal of the controversial law will be final. Today's session was noted for its extreme length, heated debate and two recesses called to analyze the bill repealing Law 95, which has been frequently attacked by both workers and employers. [Text] [PA190402 Panama City TELEVISORA NACIONAL in Spanish 0330 GMT 19 Feb 81]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--According to the General Statistics and Census Bureau, the cost of living increased by 2.18 percent during the month of January 1981. This increase is considerably lower than that of January 1980 which reached 4.40 percent. [PY131806 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 81 PY]

TRADE OFFICE IN MEXICO--Uruguay will open a trade office in Mexico, seeking to support more effectively the trade ties between the two countries and to complement other offices which are already functioning in other cities throughout the world. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 81 PY]

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9 March 1981